G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1915.

( )

Later references.

File No. 52-15

Serial Nos. 5674

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for March '16

SUBJECT.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914-15

To the H.C. of E.
Dev Comm. 8 Dec '1473
Gitn H.J. & Dep.
No 4712-10 of 14.3.16

Reviews the

RPPI
2-8-17

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

2

G. R. S. 11] 1915-16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Edn)

NOTES.

File No. 52-15

FILE HEADING.

Administration Report (Public Instn)

From

I. G. of Edn

No. 8028/310 Dated 30.10.15 / 1-11-15 Received 4.11.15

Diary No. 1620	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 5

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits the Report on Public Instruction for the Official Year ending 30.6.1915

NOTES AND ORDERS.

not found in the file. SLB 1.3.16

1) A copy of last year's report with review is put up for reference.

2) A draft to the Press is submitted.

3) Abstracts to the Report have

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20,000—8-8-14

1716 1620

3/2

F. R. S. 12]

ISSUE & SUBMIT.

for FURTHER ACTION.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Eqn File No. 52 of 1915.

Serial No.

not been received with the Report in full wt: The slip attached shows that they will follow.

Subd for appl. of the draft & other orders.

Recd qtr: 25/11/16 Z Rawlinson

9/11

Secy

The Asst Secy could have passed the draft himself – A reminder may be put up in 10 days' time

9/11/16

Report rec'd back 11/11 5 pm.

7 to 6

To the Supt. Govt: Press.

Forward with instructions the a. copy of the Report with Genl. Tables I to VIII

4 Draft to Supt: forwarding the remaining appendices to the Report since received from the I G's office in subd. for appl.

5 Cmte 12/11

12/11

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-16

1715

F. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Eg. File No. 502 of 1918

Serial No.

7 To the Supt: Govt: Press.

No. 2188 of 15. 11. 15.

Forwards Appendices A, & A2 & B, to B. 33. in Cont^n.

6 A rough draft of a review is subd. A clean copy of it will be typed & subd. after approval by the A. Secy. ~~Papers such as this should be sent to the Secretary for approval, as a rule, in all cases, before they are put up.~~

25/11 26 by

by 27/11

7 I am sorry I find it impossible to revise & approve this rough draft. Please write up the draft as one. The printed matter & corrections therein make it very difficult for me to understand the general meaning of the Report.

Very urgent by 28/12

8 Re-written draft subd.

6/12 2.30 pm by

9 I have revised it at length. Please prepare a clean draft

by 17/12

Mr Ejt 5 pm

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

1715

S/4

7. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Ex File No. 5-2 of 191 5.

Serial No.

10 Please put up a clean draft as revised. The sections of the rules require considerable rearrangement as they do not follow any consecutive logical order. The caseworker will kindly rearrange the sections before putting a clean copy

21/1/16

Draft Rules sent to Typing section on 21.1.16. Rem. sent to T.S on 24.1.16 received 25.1.16.

11 Clean typed draft submd.

26/1

Draft may be appd. Will be circulated after appl

26/1/16

1st Member

13 The revision is approved. Please Circulate.

Pend 15/2/16

Pl. put back for favour of circulation

15/2/16 15/2

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(5 6/2

(For disposal by Circulation)

No. C. 182

18/2/1916

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause iv of the Schedule.)

Report on Public Instruction during the year 1914-15, with draft review.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

17th February 1916.

Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. Seen by the First Member of Council.

Second Member of Council. 22/2

WD 2012—GPB—1 000—9-2-16

1715

(6

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191

Serial No.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government....E.&.A.....Departments.,..... after circulation to the Council, for favour of necessary further action under paragraph 5 of the Official Memorandum dated the 23rd July 1914.

By Order,

22nd Febry. 1916.

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Submit a D.S.N.
22/2

D.S.N. prepd.
23/2

Approved

23/2

Please put up a clean draft
23/2/16

Clean draft is subd.
23/2

23/2

Put D.S.N.
24/2/16

Done

4512
25.2.16

NOTE—Contn sheet.

(7 8/2

Submitted to His Highness.

draft for H. H. C.

The accompanying draft review on the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1914-15, may be graciously approved.

SPM

H W Maingundayya

29/2/16

1715

(8. 9/2

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

No 4841
29.2.16

Draft review of the report on Public Instruction in Mysore during 1914-15.

797

Order.

KRW
6/3/16

Lawley to (Rs) 8su
7.3.16 Ro

Inca
8/3/
8/3

(9 10

1715

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Copy of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914–15

Sir

Joint Member) K Subbaraya

220
10.6.16

returned 9/6
9.6.16

(Sd.) [illegible]

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

110

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Submitted to the Secy: Education and Agriculture.

The First Member desires to know if the Govt Review on the Report on Public Instruction for 1914-15 has been issued already, and if not, why it is still delayed

Subd
BVS
30/5/16

The review was sent to the Govt Press for issue with the report as usual and reminders were issued on the 8th April 1916 & on the 11th May 1916. Still the printed review nor a copy has been received from the Press perhaps due to the pressure of work in other directions in the Press & the lengthy nature of the report. Arrangements will be made for the issue of the review very soon.

30/5/16

14th March 1916-16

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50.000—28.15

12

1620

(11

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Proof was received & slight notes has given.

K Sapru 30/5

Hon'ble Member

Please send me a proof copy

391
30.5.16

(1) The Hon'ble Leg will kindly ~~take~~ see to the issue of these reports without a further lapse of the ~~issue~~ official ~~staff~~ of the P. G. using the Supt fort 'Press pressing' if necessary. The Supt ~~Eng~~ Eng be required to explain the delay in printing the reports. The ~~Sup~~ Supt

(2)

(3) Hon'ble Supt should bring to my notice all cases in which printing of orders not exceeding 3 pages are delayed one week and above that limit fifteen days.

(1) I have noted. 31/5/16

(2) Not up to date.

(3) Poor state.

(4) ~~Sup~~ Not up

31/5/16

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

1620

(12

13

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

1/6
Please let
copy of
Law W
I will
[illegible]

The order has been noted by me. The proof copy was taken by the Demmis office & has not been returned yet. The Press promised to issue the report & revises today. This may perhaps be answer. An enquiry was made from the Demmis office for the proof copy but this could not be found.

[illegible] 1/6/16

Sent to Govt Member.

(1) a proof copy of the Govt-Resolution on Education.

(2) a proof copy of the printed report will be sent early.

2/6/16 I. Hashmatullah

Noted [illegible] 6.6

I have since obtained a clean copy of the revises which is put up herewith. The revises with the report is expected to issue only by next week early.

2/6/16 Cannot we get a proof copy of the report also? [illegible] 2/6

The Subdepdt. writes today the report is not yet ready for [illegible]

2/6/16

[illegible] 6/6

[illegible] 6/6

68/5.6

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB--50,000—5-8-13

1715

(17 14/2

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Edn. File No. 52 of 1915.

Serial No.

In Sl 6, the Supdt of the Govt Press was requested to ~~send~~ print 300 copies of the Report on Public Instruction, and send 50 copies to this Office. As more copies are required this year for being sent to the Editors of Newspapers, a draft returning the pr revised proof of the Govt Review, and requesting the Supdt, Govt Press, to ~~[illegible]~~ print and send 50 more copies to this Office is subd for approval or other orders.

6/4/16

11 Issued — To the Supdt. G.P. No. 5766 & 8.4.16. Regretfully according

A reminder is herewith subd. for approval or other orders.

8/5/16

Issued 11.5.16.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

4 15

Office of the Inspector General of
Education in Mysore,
Bangalore, 30th October 1915.

No. 8028/310

From

RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

To

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Departments of Education & Agriculture,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the Official year ending 30th June 1915.

2. Important Events of the year.- (i) Reorganization of Colleges.- Honours courses in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College were instituted and the necessary staff and equipment were provided. The Central College was affiliated in Group (iii) - History of the Intermediate Course- and the staffs of the two Colleges were strengthened in other ways.

(ii) Expansion of Primary Education.- (a) New Schools 1,100 Aided Primary Schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs.84,000 were started during the year, the monthly grants to each varying from Rs.5 to Rs.7 exclusive of the contributions from the villagers. 100 Adult Schools at an annual cost of Rs.16,800 and 130 Government Villag

Elementary

Elementary Schools at an annual cost of Rs.26,000 having been sanctioned at the end of the year, most of them could not be started before the beginning of the current official year.

(b) Village School buildings.- A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was made by Government for the construction of Village School buildings. Of this amount Rs.1,17,167 was transferred to the Public Works Department towards the cost both of 83 incomplete works of the previous years and of 23 fresh ones undertaken during the year. The balance was retained for direct expenditure by the Department on original works and repairs and for grants-in-aid to buildings constructed by private enterprize. A sum of Rs.5162/- was collected as contribution from the people for village school buildings, and 57 private buildings are reported to have been given as gifts to the Department for new Elementary schools, Government or aided. The names of the private donors and contributors will be found in Chapter II. It is gratifying to see that the public are beginning to realize the true value of education and to co-operate with the Department in its efforts to spread Primary Education into all parts of the State.

(c) Compulsory Education.- A Scheme for the introduction of Compulsory Education in 15 selected centres for boys between the ages of 7 and 11 was sanctioned during the year. A considerable amount of preliminary work having had to be done before the scheme could be actually introduced, steps were taken to obtain lists of boys of the compulsory school-going age and Committees with Attendance Officers were appointed. Out of 16,000 boys of this age in the 15 centres sanctioned in the year, 10,800 were found

to

to be already attending one school or other and arrangements were made for the admission of 1,200 more. Proposals for the opening of about 100 new schools with additional hands for the existing ones were sanctioned in the month of March 1915. A few schools were started before the end of the year, and arrangements to open the others are being made.

(d) Practical Instruction.- There are at present 48 centres where training in Manual Occupations, such as card board and paper folding is being given. But the proposal to introduce elementary industrial or vocational courses as part of the Secondary School curriculum in 40 other centres was sanctioned by Government about the end of the year. Detailed instructions were given to the Inspecting Officers on the subject.

(e) Itinerant teachers.- The new experiment of employing Itinerant teachers to go about groups of villages closely situated for imparting elementary education is being tried in six groups of villages, two in each of the three taluks of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur. The teachers are reported to be doing useful work.

(f) English Education in rural areas.- The study of English in rural areas was encouraged by reducing the rate of contribution from the people from two-thirds to one-half.

(iii) The pay and prospects of officers of Colleges High, Middle and Primary Schools and of the Inspectorate were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs.1,89,834.

(iv) Fifty scholarships of the value of Rs.5 each were sanctioned during the year for such pupils of Village Elementary schools as were desirous of continuing their

studies

studies in the IV and V Classes of Secondary Schools and they are being freely availed of.

(v) The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme were extended to the employees of aided schools other than teachers.

(vi) Eight more gymnastic teachers were appointed.

(vii) A Special Committee was appointed to determine the lines on which Sanskrit Education could be further developed in the State so as to conserve real scholarship and to attract deserving students to this branch of study. The Committee has not yet completed its report.

(viii) Orders were passed for the provision of 2 lakhs of rupees every year in the D.P.W. Budget for the construction of buildings for Colleges and schools other than village schools, for which latter a separate provision of 1½ lakhs was annually provided, in the Education Budget.

(ix) A general scheme for the grant of Foreign Scholarships was sanctioned during the year and a special committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. The subjects of study were Paper Manufacture, Banking, Systems of Education, Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Actuarial science. Altogether 11 scholarships were awarded during the year and made tenable in England or America. Of the eleven 4 were Government scholarships, 2 Damodar Doss Scholarships and 5 Loan scholarships. All except two Loan scholarships have been availed of. A special scholarship was also awarded for the study of Architecture in Bombay.

CHAPTER I -- GENERAL STATISTICS.

3. Number of Schools and Scholars.- I am glad to be able to report that under the special impetus given by the liberal

liberal schemes recently inaugurated by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, Education has made rapid progress during the year under review. The number of public institutions increased from 3,001 to 4,278 or by 1,277 and their strength from 1,58,334 to 1,91,172 or by 32,838. This large increase occurred mostly in the Primary department which received an accession of 1,100 aided Primary Schools sanctioned during the year. But the number of Primate institutions, which has always been fluctuating, decreased from 2,133 to 1,859 or by 274 and their attendance from 29,396 to 26,825 or by 2,571. The total number of public and private institutions together on the 30th June 1915 was 6,137 with an attendance of 2,17,997 pupils as against 5,134 institutions with 1,87,730 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,003 institutions and ~~[illegible]~~ 30,267 pupils. Of the total number of pupils 1,80,115 were boys and 37,882 girls. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,54,319 and 33,411. The strength of the schools would have been much larger but for the virulent outbreaks of epidemic diseases such as plague, cholera and small-pox which raged in almost all the Districts and particularly in Mysore and Kolar. 177 schools were thus kept closed for short periods, as against 124 in the previous year. Besides, several other schools ~~y~~ are reported to have suffered badly in attendance on this account.

4 ~~[illegible]~~. Percentage of scholars to population of school-age.- The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age increased from 35.7 to 41.7 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 7.9 to 8.9, while the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age increased from 21.~~[illegible]~~9 to 25.5. Taking the total area of the State there was for every 4.8 square miles, one public or private school as ~~against~~ against

against one school for 5.7 square miles in the previous year.

5. Comparative table of schools and scholars in 1913-14 and 1914-15.- The subjoined table compares in detail the number of schools and scholars in 1913-14 and 1914-15.-

Institutions.	Number of Institutions		Number of pupils		Difference in the no of pupils
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Colleges, English, for men	2	2	563	732	169
do. do. for women	1	1	7	7	-
Colleges, Oriental, for men	4	4	183	191	8
do. do. for women	1	-	4	-	-4
Total	8	7	757	~~930~~ 930	173
School Education, General.					
Secondary Schools.-					
High Schools, English, for boys	14	14	4,534	5,046	512
do. Kannada do.	2	3	30	141	111
do. do. for girls	-	1	-	5	5
Middle Schools, English, for boys	147	161	23,~~860~~ 075	23,860	785
do. Vernacular do.	82	79	8,597	8,170	-427
High Schools, English, for girls	2	2	50	44	-6
Middle Schools, English do.	7	7	909	844	-65
do. Vernacular do.	74	76	8,490	8,745	255
Total	328	343	45,685	46,855	1,170
Primary Schools.-					
For Boys	2,272	3,456	93.972	122,993	29,021
For Girls	308	383	14,171	16,126	1,955
Total	2,580	3,839	108,143	139,119	30,976
School Education, Special					
Training College	-	1	-	6	6
Training Schools for Masters	3	4	99	258	159
do. do. for Mistresses	2	2	21	42	21
Industrial Schools for males	25	24	1,285	1,252	-33
do. for females	2	3	101	104	3
Sanskrit Schools	42	43	1,802	1,939	137
Commercial Schools	4	4	193	361	168
Schools for Deaf Mutes and the Blind	2	2	41	44	+3
Kindergarten schools	2	2	47	35	-12
Engineering Schools	2	2	131	198	67
Agricultural Schools	1	2	29	29	-
Total	85	89	3,749	4,268	519
Total Public schools	3,001	4,278	158,334	191,172	32,838
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced	7	5	160	51	-109
Elementary	2,126	1,854	29,236	26,774	-2,462
Total	2,133	1,859	29,396	26,825	-2,571
Grand Total	5,134	6,137	187,730	217,997	30,267

6. Average monthly and daily attendance of public institutions.- The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 1,38,581 to 1,82,878 and the average daily attendance from 1,08,939 to 1,38,487. The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls was 75.7 as against 78.6 in the previous year.

7. Proportion of schools and scholars to population and area.- The Mysore District had the largest number of Public and Private Institutions as usual, viz., 1,315 and 396 while Kadur had the smallest number of Public institutions, viz., 383 and Shimoga the smallest number of Private institutions, viz., 117. The Distribution of schools by Districts is given in Appendix B. (1).

The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 31 to 1 in 26. The District of Bangalore shewed the highest proportion, viz., 1 in 20, while the Kadur District shewed the lowest proportion, viz., 1 in 32. The corresponding proportions during the previous year were 1 in 23 and 1 in 35, respectively.

8. Statistics relating to the percentage of pupils to population of school age.- The number of pupils in each stage of instruction, their classification according to the wealth and occupation of parents, the percentage of public village schools to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants and other details are given in Appendix B. (3-8).

9. Percentage of scholars in each stage to the total number of scholars.- The percentage of boys and girls in each stage to the total number of pupils under instruction is given in the subjoined table:-

	High	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular	Upper primary Vernacular.	Lower primary Vernacular.
Boys	2.10	9.98	3.27	12.49	72.16
Girls.	0.14	1.71	2.31	9.80	86.02

10. Distribution of scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed.- Appendix B. (9) gives the distribution of scholars of Public institutions by their caste or creed.

11. Expenditure on Public Instruction.- A classified statement showing the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as the indirect expenditure and the sources from which the two kinds of expenditure were met is given in the ~~subsequent~~ subjoined table. The total expenditure from both direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs.23,07,289 or Rs.1,82,429 more than that of the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs.15,45,235 or 66.97 per cent formed the direct expenditure. Of this total direct expenditure, Rs.2,22,054 was spent on collegiate education of boys and girls, both English and Oriental, Rs.6,32,805 was spent on secondary education and Rs.4,80,845 on primary education of boys and girls. A sum of ~~Rs.2,19,531~~ Rs.2,19,531 was spent on schools for special instruction.

It may be added that in Mysore the percentages of expenditure to the total cost from Provincial Funds on Direction and Inspection during the year under report were 1.79 and 4.49, while the corresponding percentages on the same heads from Provincial Funds for the year 1913-14 were 1.80 and 13.13 in Madras, 1.1 and 7.1 in Bombay and 2.32 and 11.20 in Bengal.

The comparison is hardly fair as [illegible] the Inspection Staff in Bombay [illegible]

Institutions.	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	Percentage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
English Colleges for boys	1,55,811	-	-	22,368	-	1,78,179	7.72
do. for girls	16,038	-	-	-	40	16,038	.69
Oriental Colleges for boys	17,143	654	-	-	40	17,837	.78
do. for girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English High Schools for boys	93,363	-	-	74,392	16,457	1,84,212	7.99
Vernacular High Schools for boys	11,313	3,958	-	-	2	15,273	.67
~~Primary~~ Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	1,02,702	12,263	4,336	93,654	8,165	2,21,120	9.59
Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys	42,464	-	14,914	2,239	2,786	62,403	2.70
Primary Schools for boys	87,932	2,86,909	6,274	1,732	11,846	3,94,693	17.10
English High Schools for girls	11,069	-	-	277	3,451	14,797	.64
Vernacular High Schools for girls	346	-	-	-	-	346	.01
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	18,565	-	-	3,105	15,854	37,524	1.62
Vernacular Middle Schools for girls	75,360	-	1,732	1,354	18,684	97,130	4.21
Primary Schools for girls	38,087	31,877	3,000	69	13,119	86,152	3.73
Schools for special instruction	1,24,405	21,130	459	8,350	65,187	2,19,531	9.51
Buildings.....	94,132	84,849	-	123	69,031	2,48,135	10.76
Furniture and apparatus	79,713	5,880	-	239	4,457	90,289	3.91
Direction.....	41,066	-	-	-	-	41,066	1.79
Inspection	1,03,455	+200	-	-	-	1,03,655	4.49
Scholarships	78,512	2,526	-	-	18,607	99,645	4.31
Miscellaneous.....	1,52,767	5,782	300	30,411	1,568	1,79,264	7.78
Total for the year 1914-15	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,289	100.00
Total for the year 1913-14	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,75,642	21,24,860	100.00

12. Percentage of expenditure from each source to total cost. Of the total expenditure on education, 58.27 was met from the State Funds, 19.27 per cent from Local Funds, 1.34 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 10.32 per cent. from fees and 10.80 per cent. from all other sources. There was an increase in the expenditure from State Funds, Local Funds, Fees and other sources. There was a slight decrease in the expenditure from the Municipal Funds.

13. The share of each class of Institutions in the total expenditure.--Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs.11,09,630 was spent on Government institutions, Rs.12,398 on Municipal schools, Rs.4,20,148 on aided institutions, Rs.3,959 on unaided institutions, Rs.3,38,424 on Buildings and Furniture and Rs.4,23,630 under the head General which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges such as those incurred on the Government Central Book Depot, Oriental Library, the Educational Library and Museum etc.

14. Fees. The receipts from fees increased from Rs.2,08,953 to Rs.2,38,313 or by Rs.29,360. Of the total fees, Rs.1,39,245 was credited to the State Funds, Rs.27,284 to the Village School Fund, Rs.833 to the Municipal Funds and Rs.70,947 to private funds. Out of the amount credited to the State Funds, Rs.7551 was recovered from fees for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and out of the amount credited to the Village School Fund, Rs.22,860 was realized from fees for Local Examinations.

15. Average cost of Education per head of population. The average cost of education per head of population was annas six and pies six against annas six in the previous year. Of this cost, the State Revenues provided annas three and pies nine against annas three and pies eight in the previous year.

16. Percentage of fees to total cost in Boys' Institutions.--In English Colleges, the average annual fee per pupil was Rs48-11-9

while the average cost per pupil was Rs.389-3-0 and the percentage of fees to total cost was 12.55. The averages and percentages of all grades of institutions, Government, Board and Aided will be found in --- Appendix E (10).

17. Monthly grants-in-aid.- A statement showing the grants-in-aid paid from different funds is given in Appendix B(11). From this it will be seen that a sum of Rs.2,31,413-5-7 was paid as grants-in-aid from State Funds, Rs.3,918-0-0 from Village School Fund, Rs.4,944-3-3 from Local Funds and Rs.11,745-10-5 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant, Rs.16,560 was spent on High Schools, Rs.20,538-5-10 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs.5,160 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs.66,452 on Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs.24,920 on Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs.20,349-10-4 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs.12,152 on Industrial Schools, Rs.9,614-10-4 on Students Homes, Rs.54,201-6-1 on Special Institutions and Rs.1,455-5-0 towards scholarships in aided Institutions.

18. Building and other Lumpsum grants.- A sum of Rs.16,889-10-2 was spent from State Funds towards building and other lumpsum charges during the year. Out of this Rs.13,303-6-0 was paid for building works and Rs.3,586-4-2 for furniture, books, maps and other apparatus.

19. Expenditure on school Buildings:-- During the year under report, a sum of Rs.1,18,007 was spent on the buildings of Taluk and Village schools Rs.33,158 being paid from the State Funds on account of Taluk School Buildings and Rs.84,849 for Village School buildings from the Village School Fund as well as from the State Funds,— Grant sanctioned for the construction of Elementary school buildings.

An expenditure of Rs.1,616 was incurred on the new buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular and Girls' Schools in Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City. A sum of Rs.1497 was spent on constructing a hall for additional accommodation for the A.V. School at -- Channagiri. The new building of the Kannada Girls' School at Kolar was completed and Rs.1,103 was spent on the work during the year. A sum of Rs.10,644 was spent on the new building of the Kannegowdankoppal school in the Mysore City, Rs.1,452 on the new building for the Primary classes of the Anglo- Vernacular School and for the Girls' School at Hosdroog, Rs.1,592 on the new building of the Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldroog, Rs.2,599 on the new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Saklespur, Rs.1,863 on the new structure for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Heggadadevankote and Rs.4,101 on the Anglo- Vernacular School at Chamarajnagar. Improvements were made to the Anglo-Vernacular School buildings at Shikarpur and Mudagere. Government having sanctioned a special grant for Village School building for the year 1914-15 also, steps were taken to improve accommodation in Village schools by providing buildings according to the type designs, ~~and~~ in addition to the buildings sanctioned and completed,— till the end of the year 1913-14. 30 buildings were sanctioned during the year under report for the schools in the different districts as noted below:--

Bangalore District	12	(6 plus 6)
Kolar "	2	
Tumkur "	1	

Chitaldrug District		-
Mysore	"	10
Kadur	"	1
Shimoga	"	2
Hassan	"	2
		30

Of these new works 23 were entrusted to the Department of Public Works for execution, 1 was carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department and 6 were carried out departmentally under the supervision of the Departmental Overseer. According to the D.P.W. accounts, a sum of Rs.73,659 (including the D.P.W. establishment charges of Rs.11,201) was spent on village school buildings in the Public Works Department during the year under report. A sum of Rs.13,285 including Rs.807 paid as grants-in-aid was spent departmentally from both State Funds and Village School Fund for original works and repairs. In addition to the above works, 3 were constructed by private co-operation. Money contributions amounting to Rs.5,162 were made by the people for village schools.

D.P.W. Expenditure on Educational buildings.- The Public Works Department spent Rs.47,671 from its own budget on educational buildings, Rs.39,975 being for original works and Rs.7,696 for repairs. The following are the chief items of expenditure. A sum of Rs.760 was spent on the new building of the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore during the year under report, and certain worksin connection with the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and with the hostel attached to it were carried out, Rs.6,854 being the expenditure incurred on them during the year. A sum of Rs.10,521 was spent on the construction of quarters for the students of the Agricultural School at Hebbal, Bangalore Taluk, Rs.4,770 on an additional building for the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore

Bangalore and Rs.2,087 on the new building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. A sum of Rs.9,656 was spent on the new building of the Hassan High School, Rs.5,180 on the temporary building erected for the Training College, Mysore and Rs.823 on extending the Tumkur High School. Certain improvements and repairs were made to Students' Homes and other buildings.

CHAPTER II---CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

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20. The Inspector General.- During the year 1914-15, I was able to tour through the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur and to visit several schools in them. In all the places I visited, I discussed with the leading citizens their local educational wants. The expansion of primary education with special reference to arrangements connected with the introduction of Compulsory Education in the centres selected occupied my chief attention. In the month of August 1914 I presided at the Parents' Day Celebrations and the Educational Exhibition held at Dodballapur. I also attended several meetings of the Economic Conference and of the Committees of the Mechanical Engineering and Commercial Schools at Bangalore and of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. Along with this work there was also heavy office work connected with the several schemes for the expansion of Education initiated under the present liberal encouragement given by Government for the purpose.

no. 7 days spent on tour outside

Mr. C. Krishna Rao, B.A., Deputy Inspector General of Education was appointed as full time Secretary of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., was appointed as Special Assistant in his place.

21. Circle Inspectors.- Mr. B. Dasappa, B.A., Acting Inspector of the Bangalore Circle was appointed sub-pro-tem with effect from 1st January 1914. He toured in all the four districts of the Circle and accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tour in the Shimoga District in January 1915 and the Inspector General through the Shimoga

District

District in March and April 1915. He was on circuit for 165 days and inspected 189 schools, of which 10 were High Schools, 28 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, 23 Vernacular Middle Schools, 120 Primary schools and 8 Industrial and other special schools. He was able to review 414 Inspection Reports received from the subordinate Inspecting Officers and to submit 62 Inspection Reports for the orders of the Inspector General.

Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., the Inspector of the Mysore Circle remained at Head Quarters for 211 days in the year. He was, however, able to tour for 151 days and to inspect 225 schools of which 8 were High Schools, 86 Middle schools for boys and girls, 125 Primary Schools and 6 Special Schools. He also inspected 3 High School Hostels and the offices of the District Inspectors at Mysore and Chikmagalur. In January the Circle Inspector accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tour through the Kadur District and the Inspector General through parts of the Mysore District in March 1915. He was able to review 346 Inspection Reports of the District Inspectors and 80 monthly consolidated reports of Assistant Inspectors and to submit 123 Inspection Reports and notes of Inspection to the Inspector General for orders.

22. District Inspectors.- Mr. H.N. Venkataramanaiya, District Inspector of the Bangalore toured for 158 days and inspected 103 schools. He also visited 179 schools under the control of the two Assistant Inspectors as well as some Hindustani Schools. Only 5 schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. He was able to review 382 Inspection Reports received from his subordinates. The District Inspector also accompanied the Dewan in his tour through the Bangalore District.

Mr. B. Tirumalachar, District Inspector of Kolar toured for 199 days, of which 142 were spent in examining schools. He inspected altogether 100 schools in his range and 37 in the ranges of the two Assistant Inspectors, besides 10 Government Hindustani Schools and one aided Sanskrit School. Of the schools in his range, he visited 10 a second time. He was able to review 209 Inspection Reports received from his subordinates.

The Inspection work of Mr. N. Shama Rao, District Inspector of Shimoga was not quite satisfactory. He remained at Head Quarters for 238 days, spending only 127 days on tour. He inspected 81 schools besides visiting 30 in the range of the Assistant Inspector. Twenty-seven schools in his range were left uninspected at the end of the year. Mr. Shama Rao accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tours through the District. He was able to review 98 Inspection Reports of his subordinate officer.

Mr. M.K. Tirumalachar, District Inspector of Chitaldrug toured for 125 days and inspected 130 schools besides visiting 11 others. He was on privilege leave for 3 months from 17th November 1914 and during this period Mr. K.Subba Rao, Assistant Inspector was in charge of the District in addition to his own duties. Mr. Subba Rao was on circuit for 56 days and inspected 22 schools, also visiting 6 others. He reviewed 26 Inspection Reports of the Assistant Inspector.

Mr. M. Narayana Rao, acting District Inspector of Mysore was on privilege leave for one month and 25 days in continuation of the Christmas Holidays and Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya was in charge of the District. Mr. Narayana Rao toured for 130 days and inspected 111 schools. He also visited and examined 37 schools and paid flying visits to 113 other schools.

schools. He left 19 schools uninspected at the end of the year. Mr. Lakshminarasimhaiya, as acting District Inspector travelled for 21 days and inspected 12 schools.

Mr. S. Gopala Rao, District Inspector of Tumkur, toured for 196 days, but the number of schools inspected was only 76, quite out of proportion to the number of days occupied in travelling. Fourteen schools in his direct charge were left uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K.N. Veerabhadraiya, District Inspector of Hassan, was on circuit for 170 days and inspected in all 128 schools. He was helpful in organizing an Educational Exhibition and Teachers' Conference at Hassan. He left 42 schools uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, acting District Inspector of Kadur District was on circuit for 215 days and inspected 152 schools, besides visiting 40 other schools, of which he inspected 6 a second time. He accompanied the Circle Inspector on tours of inspection in Koppa and Mudigere Taluks and helped him in examining some schools in the Chikmagalur town.

Mr. K. Narayana Rao toured for the longest period, viz., 215 days and inspected the largest number of schools, viz., 152, while Messrs. B. Tirumalachar and S. Gopala Rao approached the minimum period of inspection fixed by the Inspection Code, though Mr. Gopala Rao's actual Inspection work was poor.

23. Assistant Inspectors of Kannada Schools.- In addition to inspection work, some of them were engaged in educational work of a special nature. For instance, Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao of the First Range, Bangalore collected some statistics to determine the educational needs of the Bangalore

Bangalore Taluk. Messrs. Alwar Iyengar and M. Madhava Rao of Kolar worked hard in starting and organizing aided Village Elementary Schools in their ranges. Mr. Madhava Rao was also helpful in collecting ~~xx~~ statistics for the introduction of Compulsory Education in Kolar. Mr. P. Venkata Rao of Chitaldrug co-operated with the District Inspector in introducing up-to-date methods of teaching Geography and Arithmetic and in starting new Village Teachers' Associations. Mr. S.T. Raghavachar of Hassan took pains to start~~ing~~ 62 aided Village Elementary Schools in his range, helped the District Inspector in organizing the Educational Exhibition at Hassan and started an Association for the teachers of Village Elementary Schools in the Arkalgud Taluk. Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya of the First Range, Mysore collected statistics for the introduction of Compulsory Education in Mysore and Seringapatam and organized the Educational Court in connection with the last Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Mr. Alwar Iyengar toured for the longest period, viz., 244 days and Mr. B.K. Venkataramiengar of the II Range, Mysore for the shortest period, viz., 100 days. The largest number of schools, viz., 210 were examined by Mr. T.V. Krishna Rao of the II Range, Bangalore and the smallest number, viz., 57 by Mr. K. Subba Rao of Shimoga. A statement of work done by the several ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ inspecting officers is given in Appendix B. (12).

I suppose some credit is due to the Dy. Commr. for this work. —

412 schools remained uninspected at the end of the year being partly accounted for by the opening of a large number of additional aided and Government schools. Now that Government have been pleased to sanction an additional number of 12 Inspecting officers, more satisfactory arrangements have become possible for the inspection of elementary schools.

Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Primary Girls' Schools- Mrs. S. Rangamma was appointed, as a temporary measure, Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Primary Girls' Schools in the State and she assumed charge of her duties on the 22nd of February 1915. She was on tour for 46 days and inspected 61 Girls' Schools, in the Mysore District. She held 12 meetings of Hindu and Mahomedan adult ladies and explained to them the benefits of Education in general and of home industries in particular.

24. The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of Hindustani Schools, and the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools.- Mr. B. Mahomed Beig, B.A., Inspector of Education for Hindustani Schools was out on tour for 153 days and inspected 122 schools in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore out of 169 schools under his direct charge. He also visited 33 other schools and accompanied the Dewan in his tour through the Bangalore District. He remained at Head Quarters for 212 days. He was able to review 219 Inspection Reports of the two Assistant Inspectors and 28 of the Hindustani Inspectress.

Mr. Ahmed Hussain, Assistant Inspector of Hindustani Schools, East Circle, Tumkur toured for 255 days, the longest period that any Inspecting officer travelled during the year and inspected 156 schools. He reinspected 3 of them a second time and visited 22 other schools. He accompanied the Dewan in his tour through Maddagiri and the Second Member of Council in his tour through Malur.

Mr. Mahomed Dawood, B.A., Assistant Inspector of the West Circle, Shimoga accompanied their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja in their tour through the Chitaldrug District and His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in parts of Shimoga and Kadur Districts. He was also present with the

Inspector General during his visits to schools in the towns of Davangere and Shimoga.

Miss A.C. Rutledge, the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools had her term of office extended by one year. During the year under report, she visited 45 Hindustani Girls' Schools and 44 other schools.

Altogether 82 Hindustani schools remained uninspected at the end of the year. But on the whole the work done by the Hindustani Inspecting Officers was satisfactory.

The majority of the reports of the Inspecting Officers contain only the usual tabulated figures with a few remarks of a very general nature. The reports would be more useful if they contain some direct and special observations also on the work of the year. The educational wants of the different places visited, the co-operation of the people, the causes of disproportion in the number of children under education belonging to the various communities as well as of children attending the several school classes, the drawbacks of the teaching staff, the measures already introduced or proposed for improvement -- on these and other matters the remarks of the Inspecting Officers in the light of the facts observed by them would really be of great help and it is hoped that in the future years their reports will become more readable.

25. Village School Committees.- It is a matter for satisfaction that the majority of the village school Committees continued to take active interest in the affairs of the schools. They co-operated with the Department in inducing well-to-do persons in the construction and repairs of school-houses, selection of sites and in the collection of money contributions for the purpose. The names of the private gentlemen

gentlemen or bodies who rendered such valuable service are mentioned below:-

Bangalore District.- The School Committees of Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk; Kodati, Bangalore Taluk; Veeregowdana Doddi, Magadi Taluk and Settihalli in Channapatna Taluk; Messrs Dhalappa, Shanbhogue of Mayasandra in Anekal Taluk, ~~Puttappa~~ Puttappa of Koppa and several other leading villagers.

Kolar District.- The Committee members of Hirebidnur Goribidnur Taluk, Hebbavi and Palyakeri in Chintamani ~~Taluk~~ and Bagepalli Taluks, the people of Dibbanahalli in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Mylandahalli in Chintamani Taluk and Gedarebommasandra in Goribidnur Taluk.

Shimoga District.- Messrs Agumbe Rama Rao of Thirthahalli, Sivappa Gowda of Kundur, Channavirappa Gowda of Nallur, G. Manjappa and Ramachandra Bhat of Ganavalli and Kokkoda, and the Patel of Mallesara.

Mysore District.- Messrs. Channa Veerappa and Boregowda of Saligrama and the villagers of Kaliyur in T. Narsipur Taluk.

Tumkur District.- The Village Committees of Channahalli, Hebbaka, Devalapura, Kestur, Urdigere, Honsegere, Tarur, Siddapura, Tita, Jovinakere, Mangalavada, Jadi Venkatapura and Potaganahalli and the inhabitants of six other villages.

Hassan District.- The inhabitants of Herugu and Doddamagge.

Kadur District.- Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter of Chikmagalur with the help of the Lingayet Swami is ~~raisin~~ raising a substantial building for the Lingayet Students' Home. Mr. H. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa is enthusiastic in the matter of

spreading

spreading primary education in the interior of the malnad. He has not only provided a decent school building at Hosakoppa himself but also been endeavouring to construct another at Nilvagilu in Koppa Taluk. The Halepaika people of Subbigodu near Sringeri, the people of Sindagere and Panchanahalli and 9 Village School Committees in the Taluks of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere may be also mentioned as deserving mention. Of the Committees of Village Hindustani Schools, those in the Midan tracts exercised a much better influence on the progress of elementary schools under their supervision than those in the malnad parts. Educational officers tried to infuse during their inspection tours a spirit of active co-operation among the Mahomedan inhabitants also.

The public spirit and charity of these private gentlemen and bodies to whom the Department is highly thankful is deserving commendation at the hands of Government. Extracts from the reports of Inspecting Officers on the work of Village School Committees will be found in Appendix B.(32)

26. Visits of Revenue and other officers.- It is gratifying to note that the visits of Revenue and other officers to schools in their jurisdiction increased during the year from 907 to 1,001. His Highness the Yuvaraja was graciously pleased to pay 7 visits to Kannada schools in the Kadur District and 3 visits to Hindustani schools. The Dewan paid 83 visits, and the Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council 67 visits. The largest number of visits was paid as usual by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. A statement of the visits of the several officers is appended.

Officers.	Number of visits.									
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Hindustani	Total
His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	10
Dewan of Mysore	30	-	5	-	1	7	-	16	24	83
Deputy Commissioners	20	5	7	8	14	7	3	10	10	84
Assistant Commissioners	9	10	24	25	16	3	21	15	6	129
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	59	37	62	53	38	18	51	24	20	362
Other Government Officers	20	22	30	53	19	10	11	12	48	225
O t h e r s	18	4	-	-	6	1	4	8	-	41
~~Councillors~~ Members of Council	1	22	7	16	2	5	-	-	14	67
Total	157	100	135	155	96	58	90	85	125	1,001

CHAPTER III ---- UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE EDUCATION.

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27. Results of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1915.- For the English Language Division 47 candidates appeared from the Central College and 28 passed in the II Class. 41 appeared from the Maharaja's College and 20 were successful, all passing in the II Class. In the Science Division of the Central College 11 out of 20 passed in Physics with one in the First class, 4 out of 5 in Chemistry, 3 out of 5 in Mathematics and 11 out of 14 in Geology. In Group V (History & Economics) 41 appeared from the Maharaja's College and 35 passed. In ~~Branch~~ group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada) all the 5 that appeared from the same college were successful, 1 being placed in the First class. It is also reported that 4 students passed the B.A. Honours Preliminary Examination from the Maharaja's College. The number of pupils that passed both the branches of the B.A. Degree Examination was 23 and 18 from the Central College and the Maharaja's College respectively. A statement of the results is given in Appendix B.(13).

28. Results of the Intermediate Examination of 1915.- At the Intermediate Examination, 105 appeared from the Central College in groups (i) and (ii) and 49 passed with 12 in the First class. From the Maharaja's College, 126 appeared for the various ~~g~~ branches of Group III and only 34 passed, with 4 in the First class. It is also reported that 4 other students of the Maharaja's College that appeared in private for group III ~~from the Maharaja's College~~ were successful. From the Maharani's College 4 girls appeared in group III ~~and~~ but only one of them passed.

29. Arts Colleges.- The number of students on the rolls of

of the three English Colleges on the 30th of June 1915 was 739 as against 570 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the number on the rolls, 17 were girls, 4 of ~~whom~~ them being Europeans, 2 Native Christians, 9 Brahmins and 2 other Hindus. The net direct expenditure on the three colleges amounted to Rs. ~~2,12,130~~ 1,89,762 as against Rs.1,59,906 spent during the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the two first grade colleges for boys was Rs. ~~1,06,091~~ 1,73,724 of which ~~Rs.22,368~~ Rs.22,368 was met from fees. The average cost of educating a boy in Arts College was Rs.378-7-8 while that of educating a girl was Rs.2004-12-0 The details of attendance and expenditure will be found in Appendix B.(15).

30. The study of classical and Vernacular languages.- Of the total number of 739 students in Arts Colleges, 177 learnt Sanskrit, 5 Latin, 12 French, 301 Kannada, 23 Telugu, 13 Tamil 13 Hindustani, and 3 Malayalam.

31. The Central College.- The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Branch II (A) Physics, (Honours) and an additional Assistant Professor was employed. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Acting Professor of English was permitted to accept the University Professorship of Indian History at Madras and Mr.E.G. McAlpine, M.A., of the Edinburgh University was appointed as Professor of English in the College. Mr. E.P. Metcalfe, B.Sc., was confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Physics. In consequence of the large number of admissions to the Junior Intermediate class, 3 temporary additional Demonstrators -one for Physics, one fo Chemistry and one for Zoology were employed. Mr. C.R.Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Zoology was transferred to the Training College, Mysore and his place was taken by Mr. Karunakaran Nair, M.A., Mr. M.G. Srinivasa Rao Assistant Professor of Chemistry was deputed to America for studying Organic Chemistry and Mr. C. Srikantaiya was appointed

appointed to act in his place. It may also be mentioned that the Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group III (Logic and History) of the Intermediate Course with a view to meet the demand of a very large number of students that sought admission into the Intermediate classes of the ~~Central~~ College. The proposal to affiliate the College for the Honours Course in Mathematics has been approved.

32. The Maharaja's College, Mysore.- The History Honours class in B.A. was started during the year and an additional lecturer was appointed. Mr. F.W. Quinton Anderson resigned his appointment in August and his place was filled up by Mr.A.B. Mackintosh, M.A., who assumed charge of his appointment on the 27th January 1915. Mr. C.R. Reddy who was on special duty resumed his work as Professor of English on the 1st of February 1915. The total number on the rolls increased from 245 to 344 of whom 6 were in the B.A. Honours class, 48 in the Senior B.A. 26 in the Junior B.A., 124 in the Senior Intermediate and 140 in the Junior Intermediate Classes. 288 of the students belonged to the Mysore State and 56 belonged to Madras, Pudukota, Coorg, Bharatpur, Miraz State and Bombay. Tiffin and Bath rooms were erected in the compound for the use of the College staff. Electric lights were provided for the College during the year. The Library was strengthened by the addition of books of the value of Rs.1,623-4-0. The Hockey Team won the silver cup graciously presented by His Highness the Yuvaraja at the Dasara Tournment. In the Inter-School Sports also the College distinguished itself and won two cups and several prizes. The College Literary Society did much useful work. "The Dewan of Mysore Cup" offered by Mr. D. Ramanujiah of Madras for the best essay on the "Principal features of the Western Economic Organization. How far is their adoption possible and desirable in

Mysore" was awarded to Mr. S. Ramachendra Rao, B.A. Another student, Mr. B. Kuppanna, (B.A.) gained the gold medal offered by Mr. M.C. Rangaiengar for having obtained the highest marks in History and Economics at the University Examination.

33. College Hostels.- Both the College Hostels were under excellent management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. The increase in the number of students in the Maharaja's College led to the engagement of two rented buildings for their lodging and boarding. Details of attendance and expenditure will be found in Appendix B.(31).

34. The Maharani's College, Mysore.- At the end of June Miss A. Park, Lady Superintendent of the College was appointed Special Officer for the Organization of Kindergarten Instruction in the Primary Departments of Girls' Schools in the State, and Sri.K.D. Rukminiamma, B.A., was appointed to act as Superintendent. The total attendance of the College was 200 of whom 7 were in the Intermediate classes. One girl passed the Intermediate Examination during the year out of 4 sent up. The Junior Intermediate class was formed in July last with a single student. Details about the other Departments of the College together with the changes effected in connection with the Reorganization of the College will be found in the Chapter on Female Education.

35. Sanskrit Vidwath or Pandits' Examinations.- Thirty-five candidates were registered for the Vidwath Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 31 were examined and 17 passed. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College passed 10, the Pathasala at Dharwar passed 1, the Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Melkote Sanskrit College failed 1 each and 4 passed by private study. As compared with the last year, the results were poor. A statement of the results is given in Appendix B.(16)

36. C. Subba Rao's Scholarships.- During the year under review, Government were pleased to revise the rules for the grant of these scholarships in accordance with the wishes of the donor's son, Dewan Bahadur Mr. C.Srikanteswara Iyer, the present Inspector General of Police, who by further additions raised the original endowment of Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. These scholarships were awarded only to distinguished Sanskrit students who wished to prosecute their studies in English. But as this condition did not admit of a large number availing themselves of the stipends the rules were made more elastic so that any one who combined higher English Education and Advanced Sanskrit learning could have a chance of obtaining these scholarships. According to the new rules.-

Two scholarships of Rs.25 each and one of Rs.30 are to be awarded to

(1) a student for the higher Sanskrit Vidwath Examination of the Bangalore or Mysore Sanskrit College with English up to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate standard;

(2) a student who has passed the Vidwath Examination in some branch in either Sanskrit College to study in an English College undertaking to finish the B.A. Course taking Sanskrit as a subject;

(3) a graduate in English and Sanskrit or to one who has passed the Intermediate and Vidwath Examinations who undertakes to carry on post graduate study in some selected branch of Sanskrit learning for not less than 2 years.

Preference in awarding scholarships will be given to Hindus of Mysore and Southern India. The charity will be administered by a Committee of Trustees of whom the Inspector

Inspector General of Education will be a Member.

37. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.- There was no change in the teaching staff of the College. Mr. H. Lingaraje Urs, Palace Musrai Bakshi was appointed as a member of the Managing Committee during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 155 to 163, who were distributed among 9 classes. 111 were in receipt of scholarships. 10 students passed from the College at the Annual Vidwath Examinations and 115 with 53 in the first class at the Vidyarthi Examinations.

38. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, ~~Mysore~~ Bangalore.- This College suffered a great loss by the death of the learned Pandith Visweswara Shastri, who, as a Professor of Kavya and Rhetoric, rendered invaluable service for over 40 years. The strength of the College was 127 as against 120 in the previous year, of whom 56 were in the College Department and 71 in the Lower Secondary Department. Two students appeared for the Vidwath Examinations of Mysore of whom one passed in Dwaita Vedanta Part II. All the 3 that appeared for the Prayoga Examination conducted by the Vaidika Dharma Sabha of Bangalore were successful. The annual expenditure.

P.T.O.

of the College amounted to Rs.7,173-14-1. Small scholar-ships were awarded as usual to poor and deserving students and some of the students are being fed in the Government Chatram, the Sivaganga Mutt Boarding House and Mr.Chinnasami Chetty's Chatram. 130 volumes were added to the stock of the Library and the books were rearranged and classified. During the Ganesha festival which was celebrated as usual a series of lectures were delivered. The Adhyaksha urges the need for revising the curriculum of studies and increasing the pay of the Pandits.

39. The Melkote Sanskrit College.- The strength of the Melkote Sanskrit College was 49, of whom only 18 were in the College Department. The students were distributed among 10 classes. Two students appeared for the Sanskrit Vidwath Examinations, of whom one passed in Visistadwaita. Out of 8 students sent up for the Vidyarthi Examinations only one passed. There is a good Library in connection with the College and the College receives a monthly grant of Rs.170 from State Funds.

40. Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes in Mysore.- There were 14 pupils on the rolls of these classes -8 in the Pandits' and 6 in the Moulvis'. None passed the Moulvis' Examination. 4 appeared for the Pandits' Examination, of whom 2 passed.

CHAPTER IV -- SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

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41. Percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the total population of school-age.- There were 3,145 boys in the High School Forms, 14,924 in Middle Anglo-Vernacular Classes and 4,895 in the Middle Vernacular classes, making a total of 22,964 boys in the Secondary stage as against 21,120 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Middle and High Stages to the male population of school-age was 5.3 as against 4.9 in the previous year. [redacted]

42. The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and the Matriculation Examinations of the year 1915.- For the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of the Mysore Government, 692 candidates were registered from the 16 Government and aided High Schools in the State. Of this number, 687 sat for the Examination and the results obtained were fairly satisfactory. 156 were found eligible for both the College course as well as for public service and 100 for the latter only. The standard for admission into Colleges was that prescribed by the University of Madras according to a formula which in its application proved a most unsatisfactory one and gave cause to much condemnation. It may be stated that this formula has since been abandoned by the University.

The four aided High Schools for boys sent up 9 candidates for the Madras Matriculation Examination also of whom 5 passed. A statement of the results achieved by individual schools is appended.--

Institutions.	Number registered	Number Examined	Remarks.	
			E.C. & P.S.	E.P.S.
SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE PUBLIC EXAMINATION.				
Maharaja's College, Mysore	87	87	24	18
High School, Bangalore	140	140	46	20
do. Channapatna	8	8	-	2
do. Chikballapur	8	8	-	2
do. Tumkur	58	58	18	8
do. Hassan	18	18	2	4
do. Chitaldrug	25	25	2	3
do. Shimoga	19	19	4	-
do. Chikmagalur	18	18	4	3
do. Kolar	25	25	4	3
London Mission High School for Boys, Bangalore	50	49	9	3
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore	111	108	17	20
do. do. Mysore	63	63	17	7
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	54	53	7	4
Maharani's College, Mysore	4	4	1	2
London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore	4	4	1	2
Total	692	687	156	101

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Institutions.	Number registered	Number passed.
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore	4	1
London Mission High School for boys, Bangalore	2	2
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore	2	2
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	1	-
Total	9	5

43. Average cost of Educating a pupil in High Schools.- The average cost of ~~xxxx~~ educating a pupil in High Schools was Rs. 43-11-0 of which Rs. 16-4-8 was met from fees. Other details relating to the attendance and expenditure of High Schools will be found in appendix B. (17).

44. High Schools.- Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Head Master of the Bangalore High School was appointed as Special Assistant to the Inspector General of Education and Mr. H.R Krishna Murthy, B.A., took his place in December 1914. A Tamil Pandit was newly appointed in the school. The number on the rolls increased from 469 to 528, of whom 82 belonged to the Madras Presidency and 8 to the Bombay Presidency. The want of a play-ground was badly felt.

The strength of the Kolar High School increased from 255 to 346, of whom 104 were in the High School classes. The Middle School Department was placed under the control of the Normal School Head Master in November last. A course of public lectures was organized in connection with the school during the year.

The number on the rolls of the Tumkur High School increased from 207 to 214. The wants of the school are stated to be a good fence for the compound and a new latrine

Mr. H.R. Krishna Murthy, Head Master of the High School Department of the Maharaja's College, Mysore having ~~xx~~ been transferred to Bangalore his place was taken by Mr. D. Venkata ramaiya, B.A., L.T., Acting Principal of the Training Colleg There were also some other changes in the staff. The strength rose from 261 to 276. The Library was strengthened, and the Science laboratory was specially equipped for practical work.

Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer continued to act as Head Master of the Hassan High School till May last and was

succeeded

succeeded by Mr. R.V. Krishnaswami Iyer transferred from Channapatna. The strength increased from 241 to 281. A new building for the school is in course of construction. The Reading Room and the Library could not be properly used for want of accommodation. The want of a play-ground was also felt.

The Chikmagalur High School increased in strength from 181 to 198 during the year, of whom 96 were in the High School ~~Department~~ classes. At the Lower Secondary Examination 9 passed out of 39 sent up. The results were poor and the Circle Inspector attributes the failures to the multiplicity of teachers handling the different subjects in the III Form. A Sloyd Hall and a compound wall for the school are said to be necessary.

Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, Head Master of the Shimoga High School was temporarily posted to the Maharaja's College and during his absence from 8th August 1914 to 7th February 1915, Mr. Venkataramgachar, the first Assistant Master was in charge of the High School. The strength increased from 140 to 187 and the average attendance also improved during the year. The teachers and students made an excursion to Kudli, a village 9 miles from Shimoga. A Dramatic Society was started by the Head Master. A class of 40 students was opened for teaching "First Aid to the Injured".

There were 119 boys on the rolls of the Chitaldrug High School as against 114 in the previous year. Fourteen boys passed the Lower Secondary Examination out of 22 sent up. Mr. K. Narain Iyengar, B.A., Head Master, retired from service at the end of the year after a long and useful ~~service.~~ Career.

Owing to a sudden outbreak of plague at Chikballapur the strength of the High School decreased from 95 to 75.

The Lower Secondary Examination results were poor, only 4 students having passed out of 12 sent up. It is hoped that the school will soon improve. An extension of the building and the supply of additional articles of furniture are said to be necessary.

Mr. R.V. Krishnaswami Iyer continued to be the Head Master of the Channapatna High School till May last, when he was transferred to Hassan and was succeeded by Mr. S. Venkataramanachar. The total strength increased from 151 to 197 boys of whom 53 were in the High School forms. The number of Mahomedans in the school was 26. Twelve out of 20 passed the Lower Secondary Examination. Want of accommodation was badly felt. The Head Master urges the need for developing the Hostel.

Aided High Schools.- The Rev. E.P. Rice, the Principal of the London Mission High School, Bangalore retired after a long and successful carreer as a teacher, and was succeeded by Rev. Arnold W. Gunstone, M.A., The number on the rolls increased from 569 to 605 of whom 313 were in the High School classes. Three more sections of the High School classes were opened during the year to provide for the increase in strength. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 5 boys passed out of 15 sent up.

The number on the rolls of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore rose from 706 to 740, of whom so many as 433 were in the High School Forms. To meet the increase in strength, the VI and IV Forms were divided into 3 sections each and the V and the III Forms into 2 divisions each. Systematic work was done in the school. 13 out of 28 passed the Lower Secondary Examination, one being placed in the First Class. The Hostel building was nearing completion. His Highness the Yuvaraja honoured the school by

presiding

presiding at the prize distribution ceremony held in August 1914.

Rev. R.W. Boote who had been in charge of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore for the last 12 years was transferred to Shimoga and Rev. H. Spencer was appointed as Principal. The strength of the school increased from 508 to 530 of whom 270 were in the High School classes. 35 boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 22 passed, with one in the First Class. The Circle Inspector found the school in a satisfactory condition. At the Athletic Inter-sports of 1914, the Intermediate Championship and the Senior Championship were won by two students of the school and several prizes by other students. The school accommodation was improved by the extension of the building on the western side.

The number on the rolls of the Marimallappa's High School increased from 637 to 750 boys, of whom 350 were in the High School classes. Additional sections were opened in Forms IV, V, and VI to provide for the increased strength. For the Lower Secondary Examination 72 pupils appeared and 27 passed with 3 in the First Class, one of the latter taking the First place. The total income of the school was Rs.11,277 and the expenditure Rs.12,421, the excess being met from the trust funds. During the year, a sum of Rs.395 was spent on scholarships for Lingayet students. One of these scholarships was in the second LL.B. course and another in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. Other scholars were in the Intermediate and B.A. Classes of the Maharaja's College. The School Library was enriched with books to the value of Rs.416. Additional staff was appointed. In Athletic sports the school won 4 cups, and a gold medal was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja to a student of the

the school for his proficiency in gymnastics. Pradhana Siromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao, C.I.E., presented a bust of the late Mr. W.E. Gladstone and 72 useful books on History to the school and Mr. T. Denham, M.A., gave 100 books on Education, History and other subjects. The Circle Inspector inspected the school in March last and found it in an efficient condition. The building was provided with electric lights at a cost of Rs.260. Arrangements were also made to teach Drawing for all the classes of the school. A Lingayet Hostel under the name of "Veerasaivasrama" was opened in connection with the school during the year.

The High School reports generally contain no reference to any difficulties experienced or defects observed in the methods of educational work, no suggestions for future improvements, and no thoughts on any useful educational developments in connection with the school. Nor do they contain any instances of voluntary work, outside the duties of the class room. It is, however, gratifying to note that the four Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga have tried to make the school a centre of some intellectual life by organizing series of public lectures.

Kannada High Schools.- The strength of the Kannada High School, Nanjangud was 19 as against 21 in the previous year. 18 candidates were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination for the first time of whom 3 were successful. The High school received a good supply of science apparatus during the year. The Circle Inspector visited the school in March last and found it in a satisfactory condition.

In the Davangere Kannada High School there were 10 students in the two Upper Secondary Classes. Five candidates were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination, but none passed. The progress of the school was far from being satisfactory. This school was also supplied with the requisite science apparatus during the year.

45. Hostels and Boarding Houses.- The total number of Students' Hostels during the year was 24 of which 12 were under Government Management, 3 were aided and 5 unaided Homes for boys and 4 unaided Homes for girls. Of the 12 Hostels under Government Management, 2 were attached to the two First Grade Colleges, 2 to the Mysore Training College, 7 to the High Schools and 1 to the Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. It may be added that a Hostel has been attached to the Maharani's College during the current year. The number of boarders in the Government Hostels increased from 432 to 543, of whom 200 were in the College classes, 220 in Secondary Schools, 10 in Primary schools and 113 in special Institutions. The total expenditure on these hostels amounted to Rs.69,547-13-5, of which Rs.11,213-12-11 was met from State Revenues, Rs.111-14-4 from subscriptions and Rs.58,222-2-2 from boarding fees. The two College Hostels for boys have been already referred to in para 33. An additional block of building is needed for the Tumkur Students' Home. The new building of the Chikmagalur Hostel is also said to require extension. In the Home attached to the Schools for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Mysore, there were 31 boarders as against 25 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Home amounted to Rs.1,685-7-5, of which Rs.312-1-10 was met from the Government grant and the balance from subscriptions and donations from the generous public. All the hostels were efficiently managed and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. Details regarding the strength and expenditure of the different hostels will be found in Appendix B.(13)

46. Pupils' or Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.- 250 candidates appeared for the Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, of whom 156 passed -78 in the First class and 78 in in the second class. As usual, the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore achieved the highest success, 115 having passed out of 177, with 53 in the first class. The other successful institutions in the order of their success were the Pathasalas at Chennarayapatna, Belur, Talkad, Tumkur, Nanjangud, Gudibanda, Sravanabelagula, Bettadapura, Sosale, Sringeri, Krishnapura, Hole-Narsipur, and Melkote. Three of the successful pupils were private candidates. A statement showing the results is given in Appendix B. (18).

47. Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.- Eighty-five candidates were registered for this Examination as against 44 in the previous year, 83 were examined and 34 passed, all in the second class. The percentage of passes was 41. Of the 34 successful candidates, 28 were Brahmins, 2 were other caste Hindus and four were Mahomedans. The Training College passed 23 out of 27 candidates, and the Kannada High School Nanjangud passed 3 out of 15, but none passed from the Kannada High School, Davangere, out of 5 sent up. 36 private candidates appeared for the Examination, but only 8 were successful. No female candidate appeared for this Examination during the year. The largest percentage of failures, viz., 49 was in mathematics.

48. The English Lower Secondary Examination of 1915.- Altogether 4,488 candidates were registered for the Lower Secondary Examination as against 3949 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,877 brought up English as compulsory language, 1,845 appeared and 750 passed, 18 in the first class, 444 in the second class and 288 in English only. The percentage of passes was 41 as against 45.98 and the percentage of failures in English was 52 as against 47.74 in

in the previous year. Of the 750 successful candidates, 2 were Europeans, 12 Native Christians, 22 Mahomedans, 26 Lingayats, 6 Jains and 612 other Hindus. Among the applicants for the Examination, there were 567 private candidates of whom 548 were examined and 117 passed -one in the first class, 50 in the second class and 66 in English only. Altogether 137 institutions presented candidates for the English Examination and 122 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Government High Schools at Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Channapatna, the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore and the London Mission Girls' School, Bangalore, the ~~Maharajas~~ Maharani's College, Mysore and several Government and aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

49. Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.- 2,611 candidates were registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 2,545 were examined and 1,002 passed -21 in the First class, 954 in the Second class, 1 in Kannada only, 1 in Urdu only, 22 in Sanskrit only and 3 in Persian only. The percentage of passes was 39 as against 33.96. Of the successful candidates 1 was a European, 28 were Anglo-Indians, and Native Christians, 84 were Mahomedans, 540 Brahmins, 131 Lingayats, 10 Jains and 209 other Hindus. The largest percentage of failures, viz., 55 was in mensuration. Of the 680 private candidates ~~xxxxx~~ registered for this Examination, 648 were examined and 148 passed. Altogether 434 institutions sent up candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of which 316 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Kannada High School, Nanjangud, Sadvidyasala, Mysore and several Government and aided Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools including Village Elementary Schools maintaining Middle School classes.

50. Number of Middle Schools for boys.- The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 229 to 240 and their strength from 31,672 to 32,030. Of the 240 schools 161 were Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools and 79 were Vernacular Middle Schools. The strength of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 23,860, while that of the Vernacular Middle Schools was 8,170. Of the ~~161~~ 161 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 89 were Departmental, 1 a Municipal school, 63 aided and 8 Unaided schools. Of the 79 Vernacular Middle Schools, 69 were Departmental, 2 Municipal and 8 aided schools. Besides these, there were several village schools which maintained the Middle standard, but these are classed as Primary Schools.

51. Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools.- The number of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools increased from 131 to 144 and their attendance from 20,858 to 21,701 of whom 12,083 learnt English. Distributed by districts there were 28 schools in the Bangalore District, 19 in Kolar, 20 in Tumkur, 37 in Mysore, 12 in Hassan, 8 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 9 in Chitaldrug Districts.

52. Anglo-Tamil Schools.- There were 6 Anglo-Tamil schools for boys with an attendance of 725 pupils as against 8 schools with 1062 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 202 learnt English. The 3 European schools and 8 Anglo-Hindustani and Anglo-Persian schools will be referred to in Chapters VIII and IX respectively.

53. Kannada Middle Schools.- The number of Kannada Middle Schools decreased from 28 to 23 and their attendance from 4,035 to 3,641. This fall is only apparent as it is due to the conversion of some of them into Anglo-Kannada Schools. Of the remaining schools, 3 were Telugu schools, 2 Tamil Schools, 47 Hindustani Schools and 4 Panchama Schools The Hindustani schools will be referred to in Chapter IX.

CHAPTER V - PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

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54 ~~57~~. Number and strength of Primary Schools for boys.- The number of Public Primary Schools for boys increased from 2,272 to 3,456 or by 1,184 and their strength from 93,972 to 1,22,993 or by 29,021. The Departmental schools increased from 1,799 to 1,841, the aided schools from 405 to 1,370 and the unaided schools from 68 to 245. Of the total number of pupils, 10,260 were girls. It will thus be seen that Primary Education made rapid advancement during the year under report. The statement showing the number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys is given in Appendix B.(19).

55 ~~58~~. Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age.- In the Primary stages of public schools there were 1,28,664 boys and 25,581 boys in private indigenous schools, making a total of 1,54,245 boys in the Primary stages of all schools as against 1,28,979 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the primary stage to the total male population of school-age thus increased from 29.83 to 35.67.

56 ~~59~~. A classification of boys in Public Primary schools by caste or creed is given in Appendix B. (20). From this statement it may be seen that among the Hindus, the Lingayets (26,205) and the Brahmins (12,264) occupy~~ing~~ the first and second places, the Mahomedans (14,213) occupy in number an intermediate place between the numbers of these two divisions of Hindus.

57 ~~60~~. Classification of Departmental Primary Schools.- Of the 1,841 Departmental Primary Schools, 30 were Taluk Kannada, ~~xxxxxx~~ 1,383 Village Elementary Kannada, 24 Taluk Panchama,

Panchama, 91 Village Elementary Panchama, 1 Village Mahratti, 120 Village Kannada Middle, 11 Village Lambani, 26 Taluk Hindustani and 155 Village Hindustani Schools.

58 ~~61~~. Departmental Kannada Primary schools.- The Departmental Kannada Primary schools increased from 1,624 to 1,660, of which 270 were in the Bangalore District, 214 in Kolar, 214 in Tumkur, 309 in Mysore, 149 in Hassan, 88 in Kadur, 237 in Shimoga and 179 in Chitaldrug Districts.

59 ~~62~~. Night Schools.- The number of these schools which are intended for labourers and artizans who cannot attend a day school, increased from 110 to 254, of which 142 were aided and 112 were unaided. Of the total number of schools, 194 were Kannada, 25 Panchama, 34 Hindustani and 1 was a Telugu ~~Telugu~~ school. It may be remarked here that 100 Adult (Night) schools have been sanctioned for being started during the present official year.

60 ~~63~~. Aided Village Indigenous Day Schools.- Such schools are registered for inspection and aid on the results system of grants-in-aid. Their number increased from 206 to 389, of which 327 were Kannada, 60 Hindustani, 2 Panchama schools. Their total strength was 9,340, of whom 1,027 were girls. Arranged according to districts there were 37 schools in the Bangalore District, 31 in Kolar, 40 in Tumkur, 20 in Mysore, 101 in Hassan, 69 in Kadur, 66 in Shimoga and 25 in Chitaldrug Districts. Grants to these schools were hitherto being paid annually and consequently the teachers were put to great hardship. To obviate this difficulty as well as to ensure the stability of these schools, Government have been pleased to order the payment of monthly, instead of annual grants to them.

61 ~~64.~~ Pay and prospects of School Masters.- The revision of the scales of pay of all Vernacular Schools for boys and girls including the Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular Schools was sanctioned by Government at an additional annual recurring expenditure of Rs.84,857 made up of Rs.2,473 towards Anglo-Hindustani Schools, Rs.6,036 towards Taluk Kannada Boys' Schools, Rs.6,264 towards Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools, Rs.7,956 towards Taluk Hindustani Boys' Schools, Rs.4,336 towards Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained from Local Funds, Rs.51,468 towards Village Elementary Boys' Schools and Rs.6,324 towards Village Elementary Girls' Schools. The chief increases are under Village Elementary Boys' and Girls' Schools which employ no less than 2,379 teachers. The following table gives the scale as then existed and as revised by Government.-

Classes of schools.	Scale as then existed		Scale as revised by Government	
	Number of teachers	Rate	Number of teachers	Rate.
(1) Anglo-Hindustani Schools	2	Rs.40	1	50-4-70
	1	30	1	50
	4	25	1	40
	1	22	3	30
	6	20	9	20-1-25
	6	15	12	15-1-20
	4	12	12	12-1-15
	29	10	14	10
(2) Taluk Kannada Boys' Schools	1	30	5	30
	4	25	10	25
	7	20	20	20
	11	15	40	15
	17	12	46	12
	149	10	68	10

Classes of schools.	Scale as then existed		Scale as revised by Government.	
	Number of teachers	Rate	Number of teachers	Rate
(3) Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools	2	50	2	50
	1	35	1	40
	1	30	1	35
	9	20	8	30
	19	15	12	25
	15	12	15	20
	21	11	30	15
	115	10	44	12
			50	10
(4) Taluk Hindustani Boys' Schools	5	25	2	40
			5	30
	10	20	8	25
	9	15	31	20
	2	14	45	15
	12	12	50	12
	169	10	66	10
(5) Anglo-Vernacular Schools. (Village School Funds)	2	30	4	40
	2	25	6	30
	8	20	10	20-1-25
	11	15	15	15-1-20
	10	12	20	12-1-15
	42	10	20	10
(6) Village Elementary Boys' Schools, (Kannada and Hindustani)	2	25	50	25
	6	20	50	20
	23	15	500	15
	233	12	600	12
	1,936	10	1,000	10

Classes of Schools.	Scale as then existed		Scale as revised by Government.	
	~~#~~Number of teachers	Rate	Number of teachers	Rate
(7) Village Elementary Girls Schools (Kannada and Hindustani)	2	20	10	25
	1	15	20	20
	24	12	30	15
	152	10	50	12
			69	10

It has now become possible to secure a more efficient class of teachers for being employed in these schools. Arrangements are being made to train every year a number of Mistresses of Hindustani schools whose cases have been left out in the revision.

62 ~~65.~~ Magic Lantern Exhibitions.- The Lantern Exhi-~~bition~~-bitor attached to the Training College, Mysore was confirmed in his post during the year. He was able to train about 38 teachers in the use of the ~~affix~~ optic lantern. The Circle Inspector says that he was present at one of the exhibitions given by 6 of the trained teachers and that their performance was interesting. Now that a ~~#~~ number of interesting and instructive slides have been received from England and the necessary machinery has been purchased, arrangements will be made for public lantern exhibitions being given by the Government Lantern Demonstrator assisted by the teachers trained by him.

CHAPTER VI.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(a) Training Institutions.

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63. The number and strength of Training Institutions.- There were 5 Government Institutions for the training of male teachers, viz., the Training College consisting of the Graduates' Training Class in Mysore, and four District Normal Schools at Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur, and 2 Normal Schools for females, viz., the Training Classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The strength of the normal institutions for males on the 30th June was 264 as against 99 in the previous year, while that of Normal Schools for females was 42 as against 21. These increases are the results of the scheme of Reorganization which was given effect to at the beginning of the year 1914-15.

64. The Training College, Mysore.- Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T., Acting Principal of the College was transferred as Head Master of the High School Department of the Maharaja's College and Mr. C.R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of the Central College was appointed to act in his stead. The number on the rolls was 229, of whom 14 were in the Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes, 6 in the Graduates' Training class, 112 in the High School Department or the Upper Secondary classes, 91 in the Training Department proper and 6 in the Agricultural Training Class. Of the 229 teachers under training 178 were Hindus and 51 were Mahomedans.

The College did good work during the year.

(1) Graduates' Training Class had a short course ~~of training~~ and all the 4 graduates that were trained were given certificates on the results of an examination held at the end of their course.

(2) The Agricultural Training class had an examination in Veterinary Science, and all the students were successful. Seven students also obtained certificates at the Examination in Ambulance.

(3) Rotation Class.- Two batches of 40 teachers were trained in this class.

(4) Magic Lantern Class.- 38 students received training in the handling of the Magic Lantern.

Results of Public Examinations.- The results of Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. At the Pandits' Examination 2 passed out of 4, but none passed the Moulvi Examination. Six out of 11 obtained the Higher Normal Certificates. 23 out of 28 were successful at the Upper Secondary Test, 18 out of 26 in Upper Secondary Training 38 out of 52 in Lower Secondary Training, 22 out of 24 in Practical Agriculture and 17 out of 33 at the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand, Geometrical Drawing, Painting and Design. The Library of the College was strengthened and a Reading Room was opened. Two Literary Unions one for the English Section and another for the Kannada Section have been recently opened.

The Practising Schools

(1) The Anglo-Vernacular Practising School.- The School did good work during the year. The attendance including the Kannada and Kindergarten Sections increased from 264 to 295. Five out of 7 passed the English Lower Secondary Examination.

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The Kindergarten Section continued to do good work.

(2) The Anglo-Hindustani Practising School.- This School improved considerably during the year as an effect of the Reorganization Scheme. The strength of the whole school on the 30th June was 256. Four boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination but only one passed.

A noteworthy feature of the year was that the Training College won a gold medal and several First Class certificates for ~~its~~ the exhibits sent to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

65. The District Normal School, Kolar.- The strength of the school increased from 28 to 56. For the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary Grade held at Kolar 60 appeared and 46 passed. At the Practical Examination, all the 46 appeared and 31 passed. A Debating Society was opened during the year and the teachers made weekly excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Head Master urges the necessity for suitable accommodation for the Normal School and the Anglo-Vernacular School.

66. District Normal School, Shimoga.- The staff of the District Normal School, Shimoga was overhauled. There were on the roll 54 students as against 24 in the previous year. 55 candidates appeared for the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade held at Shimoga and 44 were successful. At the Practical Test, 25 passed out of 44. The Head Master points out the need for additional accommodation and more appliances, and a separate Hostel for the Normal School.

67. The District Normal School, Tumkur.- This is a new school, it was started on the 15th August 1914. There were 57 students on the rolls of whom one was of the Madiga caste. There is also a Hostel in connection with the school. Manual Instruction, Kindergarten occupations and Nature Study including gardening received proper attention. 57 were sent up for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade, of whom 39 passed in Theory and 32 in the Practical Test. Fourteen others passed in Optional Singing also. Some students are also being trained for the Madras Technical Examinations in Drawing. The construction of a separate building for the Normal School is necessary. The students are given physical exercise in Drill and Garden work, but the want of a play-ground is badly felt. Periodical excursions are also arranged for.

68. The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore was in an efficient condition. The number on the rolls increased from 11 to 22 and good results were obtained at the Public Examinations. Three girls passed the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade and 6 girls the Practical Test of the same grade. In the Examination for Proficiency in Sewing 6 girls passed, 3 being placed in the First class.

69. The Training Department of the Maharani's College had 20 girls on its rolls including the 10 mofussil teachers, as against 10 girls in the previous year. These are trained for Teachers' Certificates of the Upper and Lower Secondary grades. 19 were sent up for the Examinations in 1914-15, of whom 14 passed in Theory, and 11 in the Practical Test.

70. Hostels for Normal Schools.- In the Hindu Home

attached to the Training College there were 23 boarders. The total expenditure on the Home amounted to Rs.5,016-4-0 of which Rs.1,140 was met from the State grant and the rest from boarding fees etc. The Honorary Secretary of the Home complains of the unsuitableness of the present building and urges the need for a better building in a healthier locality. In the Mahomedan Students' Home there were 63 boarders of whom 45 belonged to the Training College, 10 to the Maharaja's College and 8 to the Angl.-Hindustani School. The boarders are accommodated in the Government as well as in a rented building. The annual expenditure of the Home was Rs.5,931-13-3 of which the State grant amounted to Rs.960. The health of the boarders and discipline were fairly satisfactory. There were no Hostels in connection with the District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga but grants have been sanctioned since for opening them. A Hostel in connection with the District Normal School Tumkur was started in January 1915.

(b) Industrial Schools.

71. The number of Industrial Schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 27, of which 2 were Government, 21 aided and 1 unaided, for boys; and 1 aided and 2 unaided schools for girls. The total strength of these institutions was 1,356, of whom 104 were girls.

72. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.- Exclusive of the Engineering and Commercial Sections which will be treated of separately, there were 183 pupils in the other Sections as detailed below as against 169 in the previous year.-

(a) Industries & Crafts Section	132
(b) Arts Section	35
(c) Workshop	16

Different castes and creeds including Panchamas were represented in these sections.

(a) Industries and Crafts Section.- The various classes of this Section were in full ~~owrking~~ working order. Those for teaching Cabinet making were in a satisfactory condition. The Engraving, Inlaying, Wood Carving and Metal work classes were started at the end of the year. The students of the Engraving Section are now able to work on copper plates by adopting original designs, while those of the Inlaying class are able to make different kinds of flowers, wires, etc. in ivory. The students of the Metal work class have passed the primary stage and are taught casting and making small articles for domestic use. Those in the Wood-carving class are able to make photo-frames and other objects of simple design. 29 students were sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet making, Smithy and Fitters' Work and 24 were successful, one being placed in the First class. 19 students also passed in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing.

(b) Fine Arts Section.- Of the 35 students in this Section 19 were scholarship holders. 32 ~~students~~ were ~~sent up~~ presented for the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing, Design, Painting and Modelling and 25 passed, 3 being placed in the First Class and one of them heading the Presidency list of successful candidates.

(c) The Work-shop Section.- A cupola with its accessories and a water tank were purchased for this section. The services of an experienced mechanic to serve as Foreman were ~~also~~ secured and the employment of a Foreman was also sanctioned. Several orders to the value of Rs.9,000 were executed in the Carpentry Workshop. The work done

in

in the Machine Workshop amounted to about Rs.10,000, the most important items of work being 20 of Col. Jones Patent Ambulance Tongas for the Benares State, Iron Railings for the Mysore Public Works Department and repairs to a Road Roller Machine which are all in course of completion. The cost of materials issued and the labour paid for work orders amounted to Rs.19,000 and the value of finished and unfinished articles amounted to Rs.20,500, the business resulting in a profit of Rs.1,500. The Secretary reports that the Workshop during the last 18 months showed neither profit nor loss.

Including the Commercial Section the income amounted to Rs.3,383-12-3 and the expenditure to Rs.22,618-3-7, the net cost of the Industries, Crafts and Arts Sections alone being Rs.17,356-7-3 which works at Rs.94-13-6 per pupil per annum.

The General Education Branch.- There were 144 boys in this branch consisting of Brahmins, Mahomedans, Lingayets, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Jains, etc., the highest standard taught corresponding to the V Anglo-Vernacular Class in English and Arithmetic. The Circle Inspector remarks that as only 6 hours a week are devoted to General Education the progress was proportionately meagre.

73. Other Industrial Schools under Government Management.- The Industrial School at Channapatna which had been temporarily placed under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce was retransferred to the Education Department in the month of May 1915. The number on the rolls increased from 54 to 74, of whom 47 were Mahomedans, 2 native Christians and 25 ~~other~~ high caste Hindus. Of the total number of pupils 33 learnt lacquer work, 25 carpentry, preparation of fruits flowers & leaves of ~~and vegetables from~~ wood and pith, and 4 smithy. All the 74 boys were taught drawing for an hour every day. Articles of the

the value of Rs.6,625-15-9 were manufactured in the school during the year. The amount of sale proceeds remitted to the Treasury was Rs.6,254-12-3. The total cost incurred on the school amounted to Rs.5,293-8-5. The school is reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Industrial School at Sagar contained 18 pupils as against 16 last year, of whom 13 were learning carpentry and 5 smith's work. Most of the students were artizans and labourers. The value of manufactured articles amounted to Rs.423-9-0 and articles of the value of Rs.365-11-0 were sold during the year. Sale proceeds amounting to Rs.473-0-8 were remitted to the Treasury. The total expenditure of the school was Rs.2,295-7-6. The school building was in need of extension and repairs. The Dewan, during his Malnad tour was pleased to visit this school also. The strength of the Carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur, increased from 39 to 55, of whom 19 were full time scholars and 36 half time scholars belonging to the local schools. Carpentry, Smithy and Drawing were taught in the school. The boys of the IV and V Classes of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School attended the Drawing Class and 14 boys of the Hindustani School learnt Smith's work. Sale proceeds amounting to Rs.404-12-0 were realized and credited to the Treasury as against Rs.555 remitted in the previous year. The Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council visited the school during the year.

74. Weaving Schools.- The strength of the Weaving School Chikmaikanhalli decreased from 49 to 36, of whom 16 were in the Weaving and 20 in the Carpentry Classes. 12 of the pupils were weavers by caste. Articles of the value of Rs.1,109-6-0 were manufactured in the school and the amount of sale proceeds realized and credited to the Treasury was Rs.900-14-4 as against Rs.1,203-10-9 remitted in the previous year. The Superintendent attributes the decrease in the

amount

amount of sale proceeds to the want of timely supply of raw materials and the difficulty of securing sawyers in time. It is reported that the local weavers have freely adopted the use of the improved fly-shuttle looms in their houses. The number on the rolls of the Weaving School, Dodballapur increased from 63 to 69, of whom 39 were in the Weaving Section and 30 in the Carpentry Section. The number of weaver boys under instruction also increased from 8 to 16. The total value of manufactured articles decreased from Rs.1,181-0-3 in 1913-14 to Rs.688-5-4 in 1914-15, and the sale proceeds from 711-6-11 to 662-5-3. The total cost of the school amounted to Rs.3,723-7-4. In the Weaving Section silk-bordered sadies of higher counts, silk-handkerchiefs, panches and towels were prepared. Ordinary school furniture etc. were made in the Carpentry Section. The School was awarded two certificates of honorable mention at the Dasara Exhibition and a certificate of merit at the Bowringpet Exhibition. The strength of the Weaving School, Molakalmuru decreased from 22 to 16, of whom 13 learnt weaving and 3 carpentry. Of the number on the rolls 9 were Mahomedans and 7 weavers by caste. One of the boys is being trained for the Advanced Grade Examination in Weaving but the others were in the Elementary class. The value of articles manufactured during the year was Rs.1,108-11-7 and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs.1,161-8-0 as against 1,154-9-6 of the previous year. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs.4,599-8-10. ~~Exhibits were sent to the last Dasara Exhibition.~~ His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja were graciously pleased to pay a visit to this school in December 1914.

All these Industrial Schools are no doubt doing some useful work in as much as they attract the attention of the people to the need of teaching some profession to the younger generation

generation to enable them to earn a living. I am however unable to say that these schools show any very great improvement over the time honoured system of home-apprenticeship. The Industrial teachers are mostly untrained men given to rule of thumb methods of work and possessing little general education. The Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools are generally the Superintendents of the Industrial Schools, but possessing little of technical knowledge, their supervision is mainly confined to account keeping and the disbursement of pay. If Technical Education is to spread largely it is necessary to remodel these schools as far as possible on the lines indicated in the Report of the Technical Instruction Committee, approved in Government Order No.8834-40/Edn.462-09-24 dated 1st May 1913. It is also necessary to have a full-time Technical Superintendent fairly conversant with the working details of the several industries taught, to inspect the schools periodically and watch their working and foster their development.

75. Aided Industrial and Weaving Schools.- The strength of the Weaving Institute, Hole-Narsipur increased from 36 to 55, all the pupils being High caste Hindus. Articles of the value of Rs.1,552-14-0 were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs.1,077 were realized. 32 fly-shuttle looms were introduced in the Taluks of Hole-Narasipur Arkalgud and Channarayapatna during the year. A Weaving Competition was arranged in the village of Basavapatna in November 1914 and the occasion was availed of to induce a number of weavers to use fly-shuttle looms. One of the weaving maistries of the school was also deputed to demonstrate the use of the fly-shuttle loom in the Taluk of Honnali. Arrangements were made to teach the Panchama boys of Hole-Narsipur and the neighbouring villeges the manufacture of coir footrugs.

foot-rugs, ropes and mats as a subsidiary industry. The Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council was pleased to visit the school during the year.

The Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Dharmapathasala, increased in strength from 273 to 290, of whom 90 boys were in the Cabinet making class, 93 in the Rattan Class and 107 in the Kindergarten Section. Compulsory Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Engraving in Arts, Cabinet making and Rattan work of the Elementary grade with some inlaid work were taught in the school. Special arrangements have been made in the school for giving industrial training to a few teachers and full-time students and 18 such students are reported to be undergoing training. As an incentive to Industrial Education, small scholarships are awarded to boys that show a special aptitude in the Industrial Section and almost all the articles prepared in the Industrial Classes are presented to the boys that prepare them. The philanthropic founder Mr. Janopakari Doddanna Setty intends adding a Workshop to the Industrial Section in the near future. Twenty five students went up for the Madras Technical Examinations and 21 passed -- 6 in Free-hand Outlines Drawing, 5 in Geometrical Drawing, 3 in Painting and 7 in Cabinet making. The School is also in receipt of a Grant from State Funds.

The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur had a roll of 69 pupils of whom 61 were Native Christians. As usual high grade cabinet making, rattan work, smith's work, rope-making and drawing were taught in the school. Fine articles of office, school and household furniture were prepared and sold during the year.

The M. E. Mission Industrial School, Kolar showed steady progress. Carpentry, masonry and Black smith's work are

taught

taught in the school. In point of equipment and management it is reported to be far ahead of others in the Kolar District.

The Industrial School, Melkote increased in strength from 54 to 67 including the 16 panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Section. Of the number on the rolls 12 were girls. 19 pupils learnt carpentry, 11 weaving and dyeing, 12 tailoring and embroidery, 9 printing, and book-binding, and 16 panchama boys learnt weaving only. Carpentry, weaving and ~~tak~~ tailoring sections shewed fair progress. Panches, sadies bed sheets, towels etc, were prepared in the Weaving Section. In drawing a few students had ~~completed~~ completed the Elementary course. Much work was not done in the carpentry class for want of a supply of wood. Articles of the value of Rs.478-13-1 were manufactured and the sale proceeds realized amounted to Rs.827-13-0. The total expenditure on the school was Rs.2,496-13-4, of which Rs.1,380 was met from the State grant. The school was awarded a silver medal and a certificate of merit at the last Dasara Exhibition and several money prizes were given to the Panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Branch at the Panchama Conference and Industrial Exhibition held at Melkote in the month of March 1915.

The St. Joseph's Industrial School, Mysore ~~continued~~ continued to do a fair amount of work. Carpentry was the chief industry taught combined with drawing, music and some gardening. The number on the rolls on the 30th June was 30, all of whom were native christians.

There were 17 pupils in the aided Industrial School at Hassan, of ~~fix~~ whom 5 were full time scholars ~~&~~ who worked as wage earners and the remaining 12 were half-time scholars mostly belonging to the local schools. The value of articles prepared in the school amounted to Rs.1,080-13-0. The

school

school is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs.100 from Government, but the Circle Inspector remarks that "the benefits conferred on the student population is proportionately small. The working shed was utterly neglected and it was unfit for use, as the whole roofing was gone. The earlier the Institution is takenover under the Government management, the better it will be for the good of the school and of the students for whom it is intended". A proposal to take over the school under Government management is pending sanction.

The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Industrial School for girls at Hassan had a roll of 93 pupils, almost all of whom were Native Christians. Sewing and knitting have been the chief industries taught, the school having made a name for its fine caps. Six girls passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Proficiency in Sewing during the year. The school sent some of the fine specimens of its production to the Exhibition at Hassan held in May last and to the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore and secured medals and certificates.

The Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur contained 14 students as against 12 in the previous year. The students of the first division prepared sandals, slippers, shoes and bed straps. The less advanced students made Indian shoes and sandals. The school won a certificate of merit and a money prize at the last Dasara Exhibition.

The three small Industrial schools at Srinivasapur, Bagepalli and Goribidnur in the Kolar District depended for their existence entirely on the Government grants allowed to them. They all taught carpentry, but the Bagepalli school taught tin-smithing in addition.

Similarly, the Mahadeva Industrial School at Bangalore

and

and the Industrial School at Chitaldrug depended entirely on the Government grant for their existence. ~~Each~~ The first of these schools is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. ~~40~~ ~~from~~ and the ~~Government~~. Second Rs 30 from Government.

76. Unaided Industrial Schools.- The Sri Krishna Weaving Factory in Mysore worked systematically and showed good progress. Of the 27 pupils on its rolls, 4 were panchama boys and 4 mahomedan women. Four of the pupils received small scholarships from the District Committee of the Economic Conference. The total value of manufactured articles per month amounted to Rs.528 in spite of the fact that 7 of the rooms remained idle without sufficient work. There was an Industrial School ~~a~~ for panchamas at Kestur in Mandya Taluk newly started under the auspices of the Hindu Mission for the education of backward classes. There were 25 pupils on its rolls who were taught Weaving, Carpentry and Lacquer work in addition to the three R's. The colored toys made by the panchama boys ~~had~~ won Honourable mention and a money prize at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held ~~in~~ at Maddur. There were 6 girls in the Unaided Panchama school for girls in the Mysore City all of whom learnt Rattan work. There was also an Elementary Carpentry School at Honavinkere in Tiptur Taluk which had 5 pupils on its rolls, when the Circle Inspector visited it in June last.

77. Sericulture.- The Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore.- In the School attached to the Farm there were 20 Government and 11 private students learning the various processes of Sericulture, besides 30 poor boys and 40 others working on monthly wages. Mulberry cuttings, eggs, seeds and reeling machines were supplied in large numbers to outsiders as usual. The Manager reports that a sericultural school has been started at Closepet for the benefit of the boys of the backward classes and Mahomedans who are made to work

as

as wage earners.

78. Demonstration Farms and School Gardens.- The Agricultural Farm, Mysore.- As in the previous year the results of the operations on the Farm were not quite satisfactory on account of the unfavourableness of the Agricultural season. Nine crops were grown during the year. The out-turn from Bili jola was remarkably high, that from horse-gram and karragi was fairly high, but the yield from the other crops was poor. The water in the well also failed. The net yield on the farm during the year was Rs.405-14-11 as against Rs.364-8-10 in the previous year. The total rain fall collected amounted to 19.80 inches as against 24.66 inches in 1913-14. Twenty three students of the Agricultural Training Class attended the Farm in two batches, each batch working for three days in the week. Both the batches were divided into a number of groups of two or three students each and each group was given charge of a plot for cultivation. The student worked along with farm labourers taking part in ploughing, weeding, hoeing and harvesting. All the 23 students appeared for the Public Examination in Practical Agriculture and 21 wer successful, one of them being placed in first class. Of the live stock on the Farm the bullocks were in a healthy condition but the sheep did not thrive well.

The garden attached to the Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore was in a prosperous condition. Cotton and vegetables of various kinds were grown in abundance. In the Tumkur District 15 Village Elementary schools maintained small flower and vegetable gardens. The gardens of the Tumkur Anglo-Vernacular School was used for purposes of Nature Study by the teachers under training in the Normal School. It is reported that at the suggestion of the Circle Inspector 20 boys of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Kadur have clubbed together and opened a Farm at Hosahalli, a village near Kadur,

where

where several local and foreign vegetables are grown. Part of the sale proceeds is utilised for the Agricultural Club formed by them, the balance shared equally by the members.

(c) Other Special Schools.

79. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.- This section did good work during the year under the Head Mastership of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, who is also the Secretary of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The Sheikdari class formed in the previous year was allowed to be continued during the year under report. The strength of the Institution decreased from 89 to 78 of whom 31 were in the Senior Sub-Overseer class, 29 in the Junior Sub-Overseer class and 18 in the Sheikdari class. The results of the Final Examination conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Chief Engineer were very satisfactory. 27 out of 31 passed from the Senior class with one in the first class, 22 out of 31 from the Junior class with two in the first class and all the 35 from the Sheikdari class. In addition to this examination, 84 subject pupils appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades in Civil Engineering Subjects and 62 passed altogether with 7 in the First class. Two of the successful candidates - one in Mensuration (Intermediate) and the other in Building Materials and Construction (Advanced) stood first to the Presidency, several others also taking very high places. It may also be stated that of the 8 candidates that passed in Advanced Surveying for the Presidency ~~[illegible]~~ 6 belonged to this school. It is also gratifying to note that almost all the students that passed ~~out~~ from the school have been appointed as Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department of Mysore, one having taken service in Madras. The question of the revision of the course of studies in the school is befor Government

Government. The Head Master has ~~expressed~~ represented the want of suitable accommodation for the school Hostel. Gymnastics and sports were encouraged, but the want of a suitable play ground in close proximity ~~of~~ to the school is keenly felt. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs.13,680-4-9, of which Rs.2,129-7-6 was met from fees.

During the year, the students of the Sub-Overseers' class were taken on excursions and visited the following engineering works:- The Marikanave Project, the Maralvadi Tank Works, near Kankanhalli, the City Brick and Tile Works, in Bangalore, the Civil and Electrical Engineering Works at Sivasamudram, the Head Works and Channels of Devaraj and Virijanadi, the new channel works in progress near Mandagere and Chamaraja Anicuts, the Railway and Road bridges in Yedatore, the Cauvery Reservoir Works and the new tank near Hairegeln, Hunsur Taluk.

80. <u>The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore</u>.- The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore entered on its second year of existence. In the regular classes, the following subjects were taught.:-

(1) The management and care of Steam and Oil Engines.
(2) The management of Machinery and Mill work.
(3) Electrical work including Operating.
(4) Driving and care of Motor Cars.
(5) Catpentry including Cabinet Work.

With the object of creating an incentive for Manual Work in the younger generation and to meet the demands of the growth of railways in the State the following additional sections were started in September 1914:-

(6) A Class for the training of Industrial School Teachers (Course two years.)
(7) Permanent Way Inspectors Class (Course 6 months.)

(8) Telegraphic Signallers' and Traffic Class (Course 6 months

(9) A class for the training of men in Motor Driving was also opened.

(10) To afford facilities for the training of men engaged in professional or other work during the day, arrangements were made ~~during~~ in May last to hold evening classes in Technical Drawing, Electrical Wiring and Motor Mechanics. The opening of a class for teaching House Decoration and Painting had to be deferred for want of a suitable teacher.

Students desirous of learning ~~of~~ practical work in the workshop were also admitted for periods of varying from three months to a year.

Attendance and progress of classes.- The strength of the school increased from 42 to 120 distributed as follows:--

1st year class	-	34
2nd year class	-	34
Industrial Teachers' Class		16
Permanent Way Inspectors' Class		14
Telegraphic and Traffic Class		9
Short-time Motor Class		13

	Total	120

Fourteen students completed the course prescribed for the Permanent Way Inspectors' Class and were attached to the various railway lines now under construction in the State. Four Students of the Telegraphic and Traffic Class finished their training and were employed by the State Railway. Lectures on special subjects were arranged to be delivered to the students of the 2nd year class by some of the Officers of the Public Works Department. The Superintendent points out tl the need for more machines for workshop.

Building.- For want of sufficient accommodation, the classes are held in three different buildings. Arrangements are being made for providing the necessary additional accommodation. The extensions to the main building were taken in hand at the close of the year and are expected to be ready by the end of December next.

Inspection and Audit.- The special Committee appointed by Government inspected the school in April last and their report is awaited. The school accounts were also audited in November 1914 by a special Officer of the Comptroller's Office.

Expenditure.- The total expenditure incurred on the school during the year was Rs.40,060-2-6, of which Rs.38,570-2-6 was spent on the regular classes and Rs.1,490-0-0 on the Special Classes.

General.- Out-door games such as Cricket, Foot-Ball, Badminton and Hockey are encouraged among the students. On the whole, the school made good progress, under Mr. S.V. Setty.

81. Commercial Schools.- The number of Commercial schools remained the same, viz., 4, of which two were Government institutions, viz., the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Insitute, Mysore, and two aided, viz., Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. The total strength of these institutions increased from 193 to 361.

The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.- Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., the Secretary of the Government Commercial School, Bangalore was transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of Education as Special Assistant and was succeeded by Mr. H.R. Krishna Moorty, the new Head Master of the

the Government High School, Bangalore. Mr. K. Srinivasa Raghavachar, B.A., L.T., who finished his course in higher commercial subjects returned from Bombay and was appointed Head Master of the Commercial School. There were also some other changes in the staff. The strength of the school increased from 88 to 171, of whom 2 were graduates, 56 under graduates and 113 of lower qualifications. The strength has since been reported to have risen to 225. Good results were obtained at the Public Examinations in Technical subjects held by the Mysore Government, 68 having passed altogether in Banking, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Short-hand and Type-writing out of 129 who appeared. Sixteen of the successful candidates were placed in the First Class. The Secretary points out the urgent need of constructing a separate building for accommodating the growing strength of the school.

Special features of the year.- The Intermediate grade Examination in Commercial subjects was newly introduced during the year. The Commercial classes for the teaching of Indigenous system of accounts were transferred to Chikpetta for the benefit of merchants and other business men. A Tamil and a Guzratti teacher were added to the staff of this section Besides the Indigenous system of accounts the senior class of this section is being given instruction in Kannada, Elements of Banking and Commercial Geography. This section is very popular and often visited by merchants and other business men. Classes in Book-keeping and Factory accounts for the benefit of would-be Superintendents of Industrial schools and in Banking and Political Economy for the benefit of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students have been opened since the beginning of the current official year. A system of popular lectures was also inaugurated in connection with the school and these lectures were attended by the students and the general public.

The Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, began with the teaching of Type-writing in December 1913. In December 1914, however, additional classes for Book-keeping, Short-hand and Commercial Geography were started. A Vernacular Section was also opened for imparting instruction in the Indigenous system of accounts and in Guzaratti. The school has been placed under the management of Mr. C.S. Subba Rao, B.A., a graduate who had been deputed to Bombay for Higher Commercial Training. There were 105 subject pupils from both the sections. The English Section showed steady progress, but the Vernacular Section purely intended for the merchant classes was poorly attended. Want of sufficient accommodation for the school was keenly felt. 58 pupils appeared for the Government Examinations of whom 46 passed in Book-keeping, Type-writing and Commercial Correspondence, 8 students taking a first class.

I am glad to observe that both the Government Commercial schools showed satisfactory progress during the year.

The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore increased in strength from 28 to 37. The results of the Technical Examinations were good. 19 out of 26 passed the Mysore Government Technical Examinations in Type-writing, Book-keeping and Short-hand, and 17 out of 29 in the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Type-writing and Short-hand. Three of the successful candidates were placed in the first class.

The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.- There were 102 subject pupils as against 110 in the previous year. 40 of the pupils learnt Type-writing, 32 Short-hand, 15 Book-keeping, 12 Correspondence, and 3 Banking. For the Mysore Government Technical Examinations 35 appeared and

10 passed in different subjects. The two candidates that appeared for the examinations conducted by the National Union of Teachers, London passed -one in Book-keeping and one in Correspondence. 39 students also appeared for the Examination of the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham and 28 passed, 14 being placed in the first class.

Two graduate teachers have been again sent to the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay for training in Higher Commercial Subjects. Two stipendiary students have also been undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. When a sufficient number of trained men become available, they will be attached to High Schools, for giving instruction in Commercial Subjects; and arrangements will also be made to open more Commercial schools in other parts of the State. It is a little over two years ago that Government were pleased to allot generous grants for the establishment of Commercial Schools, but it was with considerable difficulty that the schools at Mysore and Bangalore were started and kept going, the main difficulty being the want of suitable teachers. Since then efforts are being made to have a sufficient number of teachers trained for these schools as well as for the additional schools which are intended to be started. For the past 3 years the Department has had to arrange for the teaching of Commercial subjects in the absence of suitable teachers as well as to arrange for the training of a body of teachers. It has been, in the language of a saying in Kannada, a veritable case of beating the drum and mounting up the pole simultaneously. It is hoped that next year this difficulty will not be felt and that a certain number of teachers now under training will become available for expansion of work.

Mysore Government Technical Examinations.- The Secondary grade Examination in Commercial subjects was newly instituted during the year in addition to the Elementary Examination. All the 4 Commercial Schools of the State sent up candidates for both the Examinations and a statement of the results is appended below:-

Subject.	No. appeared.	Number passed		
		I Class	II Class	Total
(a) Elementary grade.				
1. Correspondence and Office Routine	21	2	10	12
2. Book-keeping	49	14	24	38
3. Type-writing	97	2	45	47
4. Short-hand	35	3	8	11
Total	202	21	87	108
(b) Secondary grade.				
1. Correspondence and Office Routine	2	2	2	2
2. Book-keeping	8	4	4	8
3. Short-hand	2	-	2	2
4. Banking and Currency	13	-	2	2
5. Typewriting	17	1	8	9
Total	42	5	18	23

The institution of the Advanced grade Examinations will be taken up in the current year.

82. The School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Mysore. The number of deaf mutes in the school increased from 14 to 17, but the number of blind pupils remained the same, viz., 27. Of the 44 pupils on the rolls, 22 were Brahmins, 1 was a Vaisya, 2 were Mahomedans, 2 Lingayets, one a Jain and 16

were other high caste Hindus. In the "Blind" Section, 3 were beginners learning the Braille Alphabet, 8 had reached the First Vernacular standard, and the rest were in the II and higher standards. In ~~xxx~~ Arithmetic the pupils made sufficient progress. The Music branch was thoroughly overhauled during the year. 13 blind pupils learnt vocal music, 7 the tabala and 7 the violin. The Adhyapana class was also continued. In the section for deaf mutes 5 pupils were in the Articulation class, 4 in the first standard and the others in higher classes. Four of the advanced pupils were able to read from any Kannada book.

The Industrial Branch.- Five deaf mutes learnt weaving, one of them having acquired fair knowledge in it. Two others learnt tailoring and knitting, 4 made plain rattan things of house-hold use and 5 advanced pupils could make all kinds of rattan articles -plain and ornamental. The values of the rattan articles sold amounted to Rs.213-1-3, some of them winning a silver medal and a money prize at the Dasara Exhibition. The Drawing class made good progress One of the stalls of the Exhibition got up by the Institution was graciously visited by their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja, who, it is reported, much appreciated the work of the pupils. There is a graduate proficient in Music at the head of the institution and one of the Assistant Masters is undergoing training in the Calcutta Deaf School. During the year under report the school had the honour of a visit from the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and Lady Daly The total income of the school from all sources amounted to Rs.4,106-8-3 and the total expenditure to Rs.4,412-10-10, the excess being met from the reserve fund in the Government Savings Bank. His Highness the Maharaja and Their Holiness the Jagatguru of Sringeri and the Sivaganga Swami were graciously pleased to continue their liberal patronage. A

Reading

Reading Room for the benefit of the blind pupils was started during the year, interesting and instructive passages being read out to them from news papers and journals every day. The Committee contemplates the construction of a decent building for the school.

The Aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug had 9 pupils on its rolls. The Unaided Kindergarten school at Davangere had 26 pupils on its rolls, of whom 4 were girls. The school is maintained from public subscriptions and fees and is said to serve a useful purpose. The Model Infant School, Chamarajapet, Bangalore had a roll of 48 students on the 30th June 1915, against 35 in the previous year; and the average attendance was 34 against 23 of the previous year. Of the 48 Infants 35 were boys and 13 girls. The school follows a special curriculum.

83. Damodar Doss and State Foreign Scholarships.- (a) Scientific Research and Technical Scholarships.- Damodar Doss Scholarships.- Of the old scholars Mr. H. Narasimhiengar studying for Electrical Engineering in America has finished his course and is about to return to India Mr. T.P. Kailasam has already returned to Bangalore after taking the A.R.C.S. Degree. Mr. M.G. Srinivasa Rao who was granted a scholarship to specialize in Organic Chemistry was permitted on account of the disturbance caused by the Great War, to go to America instead of to England. Messrs. S. Garalapuri Sastri and B. Narasimhiengar are still continuing their studies in England and Germany, the former in Organic Chemistry in relation to Soap Manufacture and the latter in Organic - - - Chemistry in relation to Agriculture. The total amount spent on the Damodar Doss Scholarships during the year was Rs. 11,782-8-0

Foreign scholarships.- These scholarships have been referred to under important events. It is too early to give a detailed account of the progress of these foreign scholarship

scholarship holders.

(b) Khadayata Scholarships.- The usual number of these scholarships were awarded to students of the Khadayata community in the Medical, Engineering and Arts Colleges of Bombay. The amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 2404-as.

84. Technical Scholarships.- Scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 were awarded to students of Mysore for studying in the Professional Colleges of India and England. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 36,895-10-9. A tabular statemen of these scholarships is given in Appendix B. (22).

85. Sanskrit Schools.- The total number of Sanskrit Schools in the State was 43 as against 42 in the previous year, of which one was a Government institution and 42 were aided schools. The strength of these schools also increased from 1,802 to 1,939, of whom 92 were girls. It may also be remarked that 4 of the pupils were Mahomedans, 2 Parsis and 3 Native Christians. Of the total number on the rolls, 1644 learnt Sanskrit, 2693 learnt Sanskrit in other public schools and 67 in private schools, making a total of 4404 pupils learning Sanskrit in all institutions as against 4,319 in the previous year. The Sanskrit Schools at Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Manchenahalli, Bettadapura and Tumkur were badly affected by plague during the year. Committees were appointed for the Sanskrit schools at Konanur in Arkalgud Taluk and Bettadapur in Hunsur Taluk. Of the 37 Committees of Management, 16 took a keen interest in the progress of Sanskrit learning, 15 took a fair amount of interest and the remaining 6 were utterly indifferent. Those of Belur, Nanjangud, Hulikallu, Channarayapatna, Bettadapura, Bagepalli and Gudibanda deserve special mention for the grea

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interest evinced by them. Altogether 9 Sanskrit Schools sent up successful candidates for the Vidyarthi examinations, the most prominent of them being those at Belur, Channarayapatna, Nanjangud, Talkad and Bagepalli. It may also be noticed that two of the successful pupils of Sravanabelagola were Jain girls. Twleve Sanskrit schools also sent up candidates for the Mysore Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of which the Sadvidyasala and the Saradavilasa Pathasala, Mysore achieved the best results. The Belur Pathasala also sent up 4 candidates for the Examinations conducted by the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha of Melkote who all succeeded and 3 ∅for the Examinations of the Vaidika Dharma Sabha of Bangalore.

Progress of Schools.- Bangalore Circle.- The Schools at Mattur in Shimoga Taluk, Bagepalli and Gudibanda were in an efficient condition; the Malleswaram school and the Sarada Gurukulavasa Pathasala in Bangalore and those at Kalkunte, Malur, Jangamakote and Sagar were in a fairly satisfactory condition. The Sanskrit School at Muttur needed improvement. The progress of the Manchenahalli school suffered badly on account of dissensions and those at Mandikal, Kudli and Malur were in a bad condition. The work of the schools at Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta suffered seriously on account of plague.

Mysore Circle.- The Sanskrit Schools at Belur, Channarayapatna, Talkad and Ramanathpur, and the Sarada Vilas Patasala, Mysore, were in a satisfactory condition, those at Melkote, Tumkur and Sosale and the Dalvoy's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Mysore showed good work. The Sadvidyasala, Mysore achieved splendid results at the Lower Secondary Examination, but the progress of the primary classes was far from satisfactory. The schools at Saligrama, Nanjangud, Krishnapura, Bukkambudhi, Konanur, Sravanabelagola, Arkalgud, Hole-Narsi-

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Hole-Narsipur, Chikmagalur and Sringeri were in a fairly good condition. The Sankaravilas Patasala, Mysore, intended for the Lingayet students showed fairly good work, but the Kannada classes needed improvement. The progress of the schools at Hebbale and Aghalaya was poor.

With regard to all these Sanskrit Schools, it may be remarked that very few of them are at present accepted as institutions for serious study either by the pupils themselves or by their parents. Before the advent of English education, the way to literary distinction lay through the study of Sanskrit. Such study secured also a fair amount of worldly advantages. But in no case higher education in Sanskrit was associated with the goal of material advantages as has become the case after the advent of the study of English. The pupils attending these Sanskrit Schools are in the majority of cases also pupils of the other schools and putting their attendance more on account of the importunities of the Sanskrit masters or because their guardians while fully having an aim to the wordly advantages to be gained by secular study have at the same time not quite abandoned their traditional partiality for Sanskrit Education. It should also be stated that pupils with higher intellects, as a rule, are not attracted to higher Sanskrit studies as it gives no passport to wordly distinction; and more or less the failures in the ordinary schools persist in the Sanskrit education which obviously cannot yield any substantial results. It is hoped that the Committee on Sanskrit Education appointed by Government in their Order No. 256 of 70/Edu 66-14-2 dated 26th January 1916 will deal with this aspect of the case in their report.

CHAPTER VII -- FEMALE EDUCATION.

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86. Number and strength of Girls' Schools.- The number of public ~~schools~~ institutions for girls increased from 397 to 475. Of these one was an English College, two were English High Schools -one Government and one Aided- one Vernacular High School, (Government), 7 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools -2 Government, 4 aided and one unaided; 76 Vernacular Middle Schools -52 Government, 22 aided and 2 Municipal; 383 Primary schools -289 Government, 83 aided and 11 unaided; 3 Industrial Schools, -1 aided and 2 unaided; and 2 Normal Schools, -One Government and one aided. The number of girls in these institutions increased from 23,574 to 25,738 or by 2,164. There were 10,900 girls in public schools for boys and 1,244 girls in private indigenous schools, making a total of 37,882 girls under instruction in all kinds of schools as against 33,411 girls in the previous year.

87. Percentage of girls under instruction.- The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-age rose from 7.9 to 8.9.

88. Expenditure on Girls' Schools.- The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,347 as detailed below:-

State Funds	Rs 1,73,703
Local Funds	32,102
Municipal Funds	4,732
Fees	4,805
All other sources.	54,005

The expenditure on the Maharani's College alone from

from State Funds was Rs. 48,991 The following amounts were contributed by private bodies towards expenditure on Female Education:-

	Rs
The Wesleyan Mission - - -	22,575.
The London Mission - - -	9,637.
The Roman Catholic Mission - -	6,246.
The M.E. Mission - - -	6,789.
The Church of England Zenana Mission	1,771.
All other private bodies. - -	2,635.

89. Results of Public Examinations.- Mrs. Nagamma who obtained a pass B.A. Degree from the Maharaja's College, Mysore in History and Economics continued her studies for the B.A. Honours Degree in the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College at Madras, but obtained a Pass Degree at the last University Examination. Sri. Abhayambal passed the B.A. Degree Examination from the Maharaja's College, Mysore, taking History as her optional subject, while Mrs. Kamalamma passed the History Branch of the B.A. Examination from the Presidency College, Madras. One student of the Maharani's College passed the Intermediate Examination in Group iii. (History and Logic) and two others of the same College passed the Pandits' Examination. One private candidate also was successful at the Pandits' Examination. Of the 8 Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students from the two Girls' High Schools, 2 were declared eligible for College course and 4 for Public Service. No female candidate appeared for the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination. Forty-two girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 24 passed, 9 bringing up English only. Of the 24 successful candidates 4 were from the Maharani's College, 6 from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, 4 from the Convent Girls' School, Mysore, one each from the High School, Chitaldrug, ~~the Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore, A~~

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the Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore, Anglo-Vernacular School, Maddagiri, Sri Sarada Sadana Balika Pathasala, Bangalore, and the St. Joseph's Convent, Champion Reefs, and 5 were private candidates. 12 of the successful pupils were Brahmins, 4 Europeans or Anglo-Indians and 8 Native Christians. 174 girls appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 76 passed, --2 in the First class, 72 in the second class and 2 in Sanskrit only. Of the 76 successful candidates 33 were Brahmins, 2 Lingayets, 8 other Hindus, 15 Mahomedans, 17 Native Christians and one a European. The successful institutions were the Maharani's College, the Aryabalikapathasala and the Government Girls' School, Chamarajapet, Bangalore and the Government Girls' Schools at Dodballapur, Kolar, Seringapatna, and Chitaldrug, the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Siddikatte, Bangalore, the M.E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar, the Fort Girls' School, Tumkur, Sri Krishnaraja Balika Pathasala, Mysore and the Aided Hindustani Girls' School, Tumkur. One female candidate from the Maharani's College passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade. Out of the 24 girls that passed the Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade, 10 belonged to the Maharani's College, ~~7 to the Maharani's College,~~ 7 to the Wesleyan Mission Normal School, Bangalore, 3 to the Church of England Zenana Mission Hindustani Girls' School, Mysore and 4 were private candidates. Four other female candidates passed the Practical test of the Lower Secondary grade and one passed the examination in Drill. At the Proficiency Examination in Sewing 24 passed altogether out of 37 sent up, 6 being placed in the First class. 6 girl students of the Maharani's College passed the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing.

90. Girls' School Committees.- The Boards of Visitors of Government Girls' Schools which came into existence in the year 1908 and took little or no interest in the affairs of the schools under their supervision were replaced during the year by Committees of Management as directed in Government Order No.735-44/Edn.456-12-2 dated 18th July 1914. The functions of the Boards were purely advisory. They could exercise general supervision over the progress of schools and record their opinions and recommendations in a book kept for the purpose. The Board of the Maharani's College, however continued to exercise supervision over admissions and dismissals of pupils, in addition to the powers given to other Boards. The new Committees have been given additional powers and privileges. They can without assigning reasons, either refuse admission to any girl or discharge one already admitted, in the interest of the school. They are also empowered to make recommendations to the Inspector General regarding the general rules of management and appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension or dismissal of any member of the school establishment as well as the grant of leave to the same. The Inspector General is also empowered to delegate to the Presidents of Girls' School Committees at District Head Quarters all or any of the powers exercised by Inspecting Officers with regard to the imposition of fines and the grant of leave. The Committees of the Maharani's College and of the District Head Quarter Girls' Schools are appointed by Government, while the other Committees are appointed by the Inspector General. Some Committees have been already appointed and the others are in course of formation. It is gratifying to note that these Committees have begun to take an active interest in the management of the schools in their charge.

91(a) Improvement of Female Education.- The Reorganization Scheme sanctioned in Government Order No. 414-26/Edn.152-13-7 dated 10th July 1914 was given effect to during the year. The Government Girls' School, Bangalore and the Empress' Girls' School, Tumkur have been raised to the status of Kannada High Schools by the addition of the Upper Secondary classes. English Lower Secondary classes have also been opened in these schools as well as in the Aryabalika Pathasala and the Chamarajapete Girls' School, Bangalore. Similar provision for English instruction has also been made in the Malleswaram Girls' School and the other District Head Quarter Girls' Schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. Further, arrangements have been made in these institutions for teaching the elements of Industrial and Domestic Arts.

91 (b) The Maharani's College.- This College was reorganized in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government in their order of the 10th July 1914. The number of primary classes maintained in this institution was reduced and three branch primary schools were opened in 3 different parts of the City. In the Middle School Department, the Anglo-Vernacular Classes have been separated from the purely Vernacular classes and the two sections have been working side by side. A special English class is also maintained to train up backward girls to the required standard. By this arrangement it is expected that a steady and continuous supply of students to the English High School classes as well as to others may be secured. The Oriental classes in Kannada and Sanskrit were abolished and Kannada Upper Secondary classes were started in their stead. The First Upper Secondary Classes began with

5 pupils and the number has since risen to 9. In the Industrial and Domestic Arts Section, a beginning has been made by the teaching of rattan work and artificial flower-making. A number of other industrial Arts subjects will be arranged to be taught in the course of the current year. A hostel has been opened in connection with the College and some students have taken up rooms in the building known as Bilgiri Lawns. Boarding arrangements will shortly be made. There is a Brahmin lady in charge of the institution.

The Board of visitors was replaced by a Committee of Management with Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs, C.S.I. as President.

The total number on the rolls decreased from 359 to 200 owing to the abolition of the large number of primary classes. Of the total number on the rolls 7 were in the College Department, 13 in the English High School Department, 5 in the Upper Secondary class, 20 in the Training classes, and 155 in the Middle School Department including the Practising Section. Classified according to castes there were 179 Brahmins, 5 Kshatriyas, 3 Lingayets, 2 Jains, 2 Christians and 9 other caste Hindus. 67 pupils learnt English, 7 Sanskrit, 198 Kannada, 1 French and 15 Music.

<u>Progress of Classes</u>.- Four students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Group iii. of whom one passed and joined the Maharaja's College to continue her studies for the B.A. Degree Examination and the rest are continuing their studies along with the 4 students promoted from the Junior Intermediate Class. The Junior Intermediate class was formed in July last ~~xxxx~~ with one student.

Four students appeared for the Secondary School-

Leaving

School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, of whom 1 was declared eligible for College course and 2 for Public Service. Two of the successful students have joined the Central College and one the Maharani's College for further studies. The strength on the 30th June was 13 as against 17 in the previous year.

Kannada High School Department.- (Upper Secondary Class).- ~~Sunx~~ The first year's Upper Secondary class was newly opened in June last with 5 pupils.

Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle School Departments.- Four girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination and have joined the High School. Ten passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination with one in the First Class. The total strength of these two Sections was 73.

The Practising Section - (Upper & Lower Primary).-There were 82 girls in the Primary classes which formed the Practising Section for the students under training.

New Primary Schools, Nos. I, II & III.- The Primary Schools newly started in the Mysore City contained 148, 127 and 47 pupils respectively. They were raised to the III standard in June last.

Oriental Classes.- The Senior Oriental class was permitted to be continued till the end of the year. Three candidates were sent up for the Sanskrit Division of the Kannada Pandits' Examination and one for the Kannada Division. One candidate passed in each of the Divisions.

Training Classes.- Of the 19 candidates that appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, 14 passed in Theory and 11 in the Practical Test. There were 20 students in the two Training classes. The scale of scholar-

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scholarships was revised during the year.

Library.- 198 volumes were added to the Library.

Physical Education.- Physical Education received proper attention. The College Annual Sports and the Tennis Tournment were held as usual.

92. London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.- Miss Butler, the Principal of the Institution left for England and was succeeded by Miss B.D. Fry. The number on the rolls increased from 160 to 170, of whom 31 girls were in the High School Section. Of the pupils of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Class, one girl was declared eligible for the College course and 2 others for the Public Service. Six girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. The school was in a satisfactory condition. Athletics and games were encouraged as usual. A competitive Exhibition in Drill was held during the year, as well as a Show of hand-work done by the pupils.

93. Kannada High Schools for girls.- On the 30th June there was one Kannada High School for girls, viz., the Upper Secondary class of the Maharani's College, Mysore which has been already referred to. During the current year the Government Girls' School, Bangalore and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur were converted into Kannada High Schools by the opening of Upper Secondary classes. For the present these two are classed as Kannada Middle Schools.

94. Anglo-Vernacular and English Middle Schools for girls.- Excluding the Anglo-Vernacular Departmentsof the Maharani's College and the London Mission Girls' High School Bangalore, there were 5 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle schools for girls, of which one was a Government institutian

3 were aided and 1 unaided schools. Of the three aided schools, 2 were for Europeans and will be referred to in the Chapter on European Education.

The Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Bangalore was in a fairly good condition. It had 74 pupils on its rolls, of whom 57 learnt English. None were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination. 3 Passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

The name of the Widows' Home in Mysore was changed to the Women's Home or the Abalasrama and the Institution was placed under the supervision of the Managing Committee of the Maharani's College, the Warden of the College Hostel looking after the Home also. Rajakaryaprasakta Rai Bahadur Mr. A. Narasimhiengar, the founder of the Home continued to be the Honorary Secretary. On the 30th June there were 35 pupils, of whom 24 were widows, 6 married women and 5 unmarried girls. Classified according to caste there were 30 Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas (Rachavars) 1 Jain and 1 Modaliyar. 6 candidates passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 5 the Examination in Ambulance. Five inmates of the Home learnt Rattan work. The total cost of the Home was Rs.5,667-3-4 of which the Government grant amounted to Rs. 2,400. The total income amounted to 6,858-7-6, towards which their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja were graciously pleased to contribute Rs.1,000 and Rs.600 respectively.

The Unaided Vanivilasa Girls' School, Mysore opened for the benefit of the girls and ladies belonging to the Arsu community under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja had a strength of 39 girls and was in a fairly efficient condition.

95. Kannada Middle Schools for girls.- The number of

Kannada

Kannada Middle Schools increased from 47 to 50 and their strength from 6,578 to 6,881. Of the 50 schools, 32 were ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Departmental, 16 were aided and 2 were Municipal schools. There were 14 schools in the Bangalore District, 8 in Kolar, 11 in Tumkur, 5 in Mysore and 3 each in Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts.

The Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore had 490 pupils on its rolls, of whom 96 learnt English. Four girls appeared for the English and Kannada Lower Secondary Examinations and all of them passed. The school is in need of a good building.

The Government Girls' School, Bangalore had 421 pupils on its rolls, of whom 147 learnt English. Three girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The construction of a new building for the school was sanctioned during the year.

The strength of the Chamarajapete Girls' School, Bangalore rose from 192 to 242 of whom 73 learnt English. Four girls passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

The Malleswaram Girls' School, Bangalore was removed to the new building constructed for it.

The Government Girls' School, Kolar was attended by 219 girls and passed two girls at the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. The new building sanctioned for the school having become ready last ~~xxxx~~ year, the school was transferred to it and is now being held there. The Government Girls' School, Shimoga was in need of a good building. The Government Girls' School, Chitaldrug passed 2 girls at the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. The Empress Girls' School, Tumkur had 207 girls, of whom 62 learnt English and 3 Sanskrit. The school suffered in ~~xxxx~~ attendance and progress

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on account of plague. Two girls passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination during the year. A graduate Head Master has been appointed for the school, which has since been raised to the High School standard. Of the 114 pupils in the Chikmagalur Government Girls' School, 29 learnt English. The teaching of Industrial and Domestic Arts subjects was not begun for want of a qualified Instructor. One girl passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The Head Mistress maintained an Evening class for grown up girls and elderly ladies who were taught English and Sanskrit. The Government Girls' Schools at Chiknaikanhalli, the Horapete Girls' School, Tumkur, the Aryabalika Pathasala Maddagiri, the Government Girls' Schools at Sira, Kortagere, Turuvekere and Pavagada were in a fairly good condition. The middle school classes of the Nanjangud girls' school and the primary classes of the Srirangapatna school needed working up. The Wesleyan Mission Fort Girls' School, Tumkur was in an efficient condition. 5 girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. Kindergarten, manual occupations and home industries like needle work and knitting received careful attention. The school was ably managed by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Paget. The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools at Tumkur and Gubbi, Hole-Narsipur and Chikmagalur and the Victoria Girls' School, Mysore were in good condition. The Vani Vilasa Girls' School, Hassan.- It is sad to record that Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, the enthusiastic founder of this school ~~xxx~~ died some time ~~xxxx~~ ago and the people of Hassan have lost in him an ardent advocate of female education. The school is at present managed by the Municipality but as at other District Head Quarters this school also is ultimately to be developed into a High School for girls. The question of the department taking over its management ~~by the Department~~ ~~has~~ has

has already been viewed favourably by Government and final orders are awaited. The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Girls' School, Hassan shewed good progress in sewing and needle work, but the middle school classes needed improvement. The Krishnaraja Balika Pathasala, Mysore managed by the Municipality had a strength of 194 girls. The school is held in a splendid building and is well staffed. Two girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

96. Kannada Primary Schools for girls.- Of the total number of 383 Primary schools for girls 291 were Kannada schools, 87 Hindustani Schools, 1 a Mahratti school and 4 Tamil Schools. Of the 291 Kannada Schools 211 were Departmental 70 aided and 10 unaided. Of these again, 86 were Taluk Kannada, 194, Village Elementary Kannada, 6 Village Middle and 5 were Taluk Panchama Schools. The Hindustani school will be referred to in Chapter IX. Of the remaining 296 Primary Girls' Schools 55 were in the Bangalore District, 24 in Kolar, 48 in Tumkur, 79 in Mysore, 28 in Hassan, 13 in Kadur 22 in Shimoga and 27 in Chitaldrug - - - Districts. The total attendance at these schools was 13,055, of his Number 13,008 were girls and 47 were boys. Of the 13,008 girls, 100 were in the Middle stage and the rest in the Primary stage.

97. Home Education Classes.- The Home Education class for Zenana ladies started in the previous year at Chikmagalur by the Head Mistress of the local Government Girls' School was continued, careful attention being paid to English and Sanskrit. The Zenana Department of the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur was abolished since little work was done in the homes of pupils. During the year under report however, an Assistant Mistress of the Empress Girls' School started a Home Education class with

14 adult pupils and the school was recognised for inspection and aid. Such home education classes are needed in every place especially as they serve the purposes of continuation classes which are very much needed for the Hindu girls who on account of existing social customs are obliged to leave schools before their education is completed. It must be recognized, however, that there are no elderly Hindu ladies devoted entirely to the cause of education like the English ladies employed under the Christian Mission agencies and the consequence is that even where home education classes are opened there is no guarantee of their permanence as more or less they depend for their existence on the continuance of the personal enthusiasm or interest of individual Mistresses. For the stability of such education a Hindu Mission like the Christian Mission would be of great assistance to the Department and it is also necessary that more widows who can devote their whole time to the cause of education untrammelled by family ties should be given higher education and encouraged to maintain home education classes.

98. Scholarships for widows.-

98. Scholarships for Widows.- Thirty-eight scholarships at rates varying from Rs.4 to Rs.8 were awarded to widow pupils during the year 1914-15, of which 3 were held in High School classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

CHAPTER VIII -- EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

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99. Number and strength of schools for Europeans and Eurasians.- The Schools for Europeans, 6 in number, remained the same ~~as in the last year~~ and their attendance was 561, of whom 246 were boys and 315 girls. Of the number on the rolls 496 pupils consisting of 219 boys and 277 girls were of European parentage. There were 64 European pupils in other public schools, making a total of 560 European pupils underinstruction as against 571 in the previous year. A statement showing the number and strength of these institutions is given in Appendix B. (24).

The Colonial English School at Whitefield was attended by 7 European boys and 7 European girls, who were all in the Middle stage.

The Fort English School, Bangalore was also a Middle school. Of the 43 pupils on the rolls, only one boy and 2 girls were Europeans. Both Kannada and English are taught in the school. Considering the very poor attendance of European pupils, it has little claim to be called a European school.

The strength of the School for Europeans and Eurasians, Mandidrug Mines, Oorgaum, increased from 130 to 151, all of whom were Europeans. Of the number on the rolls 131 were in the middle stage and 20 in the High stage. This school was in a fairly good condition. 3 pupils were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination, but none passed.

The strength of the Convent Girls' School, Kolar Gold Fields was 225, of whom 218 were Europeans. Five of these

pupils were in the High stage and the rest in the middle stage. This school passed one pupil at the Lower Secondary Examination out of 3 sent up. The progress of the school was fairly satisfactory.

The Unaided Southern Mahratta Railway School, Bangalore had 47 pupils on its rolls, all in the middle stage. All the pupils were Europeans.

The Convent English Girls' School, Mysore was in a satisfactory condition. It had 81 pupils on its rolls, of whom 63 were Europeans, 3 Brahmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 6 Parsi girls, one a Mahomedan boy and 4 Mahomedan girls. Two girls were in the High stage and the rest in the middle stage. Five girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4 passed. Special attention was paid to the teaching of music, and drill. The Industrial section consisting of 65 pupils continued to do good work. Several branches of home industries and crafts such as plain sewing, cutting, drawn thread, embroidery, Limerick crochet and pillow lace or flower-making and knitting were taught in the school. Special progress was shown in embroidery and pillow lace.

CHAPTER IX -- EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

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100. Number of Mahomedans under instruction.- The total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all grades of schools increased from 24,979 to 27,390, of whom 20,615, were boys and 6,775 were girls. Of the 2,065 boys 24 were in Arts Colleges, 251 in High Schools for boys, 6,294 in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular middle schools, 12,642 in primary schools, 30 in Training schools, 169 in Industrial and other special schools and 1,205 in private institutions. Of the girls 1,883 were in middle schools, 4,690 in primary schools, and 202 in private institutions. A statement of these details will be found in appendix B.(25)

101. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils.- The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the total number of Mahomedan males and females of school-age were 89.4 and 32.7 respectively as against 80.4 and 31.2 in the previous year. These percentages indicate marked progress in the education of Mahomedans.

102. Number and strength of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani schools.- The number of schools for Mahomedans increased from 393 to 453 or by 60 and their strength from 18,984 to 20,047 of whom 13,561 were boys and 6,486 were girls. Of the 453 institutions, 8 were Anglo-Hindustani Schools for boys, 47 were Hindustani middle schools for boys 26 Hindustani middle schools for girls, 285 primary schools for boys and 87 primary schools for girls. (Vide Appendix B.26).

103. Results of Public Examinations.- One Mahomedan male candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in group iii. from the Maharaja's College, 4 the Vernacular Upper

Secondary

Secondary Examination, 91 the Lower Secondary Examination, 17 the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 5 the Examination in Practical Agriculture, 3 the Technical Examinations and 1 the Sheikdari Test. 15 Mahomedan girls passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 5 the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade.

104. Anglo-Hindustani Schools.- The number of these schools remained unchanged. Of the 8 schools 6 were Departmental and 2 were aided institutions. The total strength of these schools was 1,222 of whom 484 learnt English.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Mysore, was attached to the Training College during the year as a Practising Section for the Mahomedan teachers under training. Of the 256 pupils on the rolls 139 learnt English. The middle school classes needed improvement. Only one boy passed the English Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

The progress of the Model Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore was also poor. Only one boy passed the English Lower Secondary Examination out of 5 sent up. All the 119 boys on the rolls learnt English. A new building for this school is an urgent necessity.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Channapatna had a roll of 180 pupils. It maintained the English III standard. One boy passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination out of 5 sent up.

The work of the Anglo-Hindustani School, Tumkur was hampered on account of plague. It was attended by 192 pupils of whom 53 learnt English. Two boys passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination during the year out of 5 sent up.

The strength of the Anglo-Hindustani School, Kolar increased from 167 to 212, of whom 52 were learning English. The progress of the school was fair. Three pupils passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination out of 8 sent up.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldrug with a roll of 183 pupils maintained the III English standard. 53 boys learnt English and the school was in a good condition. Three boys passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The school was removed to the new building in September 1914.

The English Section of the aided Anglo-Persian School Kumbarpet, Bangalore ceased to exist at the end of the year. One boy however, passed the ENGLISH Lower Secondary Examination. The strength of the school was only 35.

The Hindustani Night School maintained by the Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore was in a good condition. It had 45 pupils, of whom 12 learnt English.

105. Hindustani Middle Schools for boys.- There were 47 Middle Schools with a strength of 3,916 pupils as against 48 schools with 4,023 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 350 were in the middle stage and the rest in the primary stage. Of the 47 middle schools 13 were in good condition, 15 fair, 3 were affected by plague 8 others were improving and the condition of the remaining 8 was bad.

106. Hindustani primary schools for boys.- The number of these schools increased from 237 to 285 and their attendance from 9,115 to 9,974 including 1,533 girls. Of the 285 schools 28 maintained the middle standard. Arranged according to districts there were 61 schools in the Bangalore District, 60 in Kolar 66 in Tumkur, 38 in Mysore, 13 in Hassan and 10 in Kadur, 21 in Shimoga and 16 in

in Chitaldrug Districts. About 48 schools were in an unsatisfactory condition as against 76 in the previous year.

107. Hindustani Schools for Girls.- The number of Hindustani Girls' Schools increased from 100 to 113, of which 26 were middle schools with a strength of 1,864 girls and 87 Primary Schools with 3,071 girls. Of the total number of girls 131 were in the middle stage. The Middle Schools were distributed as follows:- Bangalore District 8, Mysore and Tumkur 4 each, Kolar 3, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga 2 each, and Chitaldrug 1.

Of the Middle Schools, the Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' School, Mysore was the best. Two girls passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and two others the Lower Secondary Training Examination during the year. The Government Hindustani Girls' School at Sultanpete, Bangalore, the girls' Schools at Closepet and Dodballapur, Mandya, Gubbi, Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur and the Aided Schools at Mysore and Tumkur were also in good condition. The Jagadguru Hindustani Girls' School, Bangalore, the Schools at Darwadi and Syedwadi in Channapatna, the Lashkar Mohalla Girls' School Mysore, the girls' Schools at Sira, Chikballapur, Hiriyur, Arsikere and Mulbagal were not satisfactory. Of the 87 Hindustani Primary Schools, 21 were in the Bangalore District, 14 in Kolar, 11 in Tumkur, 17 in Mysore, 9 in Hassan, 4 each in Kadur and Shimoga and 7 in Chitaldrug Districts. 25 of these schools were in an unsatisfactory condition. The chief drawback in the case of a majority of Hindustani Girls' Schools is that the teaching is in the hands of untrained mistresses whose standard of general education is also low. Working behind the 'purda' they have no means of extending their outside vision and enlarging their stock of knowledge. Many of the mistresses are

are either the wives or other close relatives of the masters of Hindustani Boys' Schools and are unable to devote that amount of undivided attention to their school work as the needs of education demand.

108. Mahomedan Scholarships.- Thirty four Mahomedan Scholarships of the value of Rs.3 and Rs.4 a month were awarded to Mahomedan male students from State Funds, besides six other scholarships from Gumbaz Funds. Of the 40 scholarships 14 were held in Colleges and 26 in Secondary Schools. Besides these, seven Government scholarships of the value of Rs.25 each were awarded to Mahomedan male pupils of Mysore studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Eleven scholarships from Gumbaz Funds of the value of Rs.2 and Rs.3 were awarded to Mahomedan girls reading in the IV and V Classes of the Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State.

CHAPTER X -- PALLEGAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

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109. Pallegar scholarships.- Nine ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs.4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners during the year, the total amount spent on these being Rs.432 as against Rs.250-12-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI -- EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES and LAMBANIS.

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110. Schools for Backward Classes.- The number of institutions for backward classes such as Holeyas and Madigas, Waddars, Korachars, etc., increased from 174 to 203, of which 119 were Departmental, 72 were aided and 12 Unaided Schools. Of the total number of schools, 4 ee combined Industrial Training with general education and th others were intended for general ~~general~~ education. Clas -ified by Districts there were 25 schools in the Bangalore District, 20 in Kolar, 35 in Tumkur, 84 in Mysore, 15 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 10 in Chitaldrug Districts.

Strength not given CS

Progress of Schools.- In point of education for backward classes the Mysore Circle took the lead.

The Panchama Boarding School, Mysore.- The Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore maintained by Government is the best of the Panchama Schools in the State. It is managed by an enthusiastic committee and is well equipped. This school had thirty Panchama boys on its rolls, of wha 16 were in the Kannada V Class, and 14 in the Kannada IV Class. 12 candidates appeared for the Kannada Lower Seco dary Examination during the year, of whom 10 passed with one in the First Class. Instruction in Drawing, Kinder-garten occupations and gardening was also given. In the Industrial section, mat-weaving, loom-weaving, tanning and leather stitching received special attention. The education given to the pupils is entirely free and they ~~are~~ ~~to~~

are lodged, fed and clothed at the expense of Government. The school won a Silver Medal and money prizes for its Industrial and educational exhibits at the last Dasara Exhibition. There is every hope of the school serving as an effective medium for raising the social and moral condition of the Panchamas in the near future.

Other Panchama Schools.- The Taluk Kannada Panchama School, Malavalli with 51 pupils maintained the Middle Standard. The Wesleyan Mission Panchama School at Dodholgeri in Mysore had 94 pupils. The school maintained the II standard. Twenty six other schools in the Mysore District showed fair progress. In the Tumkur District, the Panchama School at Kunigal maintained the Middle Standard, six others showed good progress and twenty were in a fair condition. In the Hassan District the Aided Schools at Hassan and Channarayapatna and the Government Schools at Gorur were in a good condition, while those at Yegati, Grama and Arsikere needed improvement. There were thirteen schools in the Mysore City maintained by the Hindu Depressed Classes Education Mission. In two of these, general education combined with practical instruction in weaving and rattan work was being imparted. Arrangements were also made in all these schools for religious and moral instruction by means of Bhajanas and lectures. The schools were maintained from subscriptions and donations, the chief contributors being H. H. the Maharani, C. I., H. H. the Maharaja and H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Alwar.

The Vanivilas Panchama Girls' School, Mysore was the most important of the aided schools in Mysore. It had 108 pupils on its rolls. The Pancham Conference and Industrial Exhibition was held as usual at Melkote under the auspices of the Backward Classes Education Mission in March last. Four Village Elementary Schools for ~~Hill tribes~~ Hill

tribes have been arranged to be opened in the taluks of Heggadadevanakote Chamarajanagar and Gundlupete. In the Kolar District the Government Schools at Bagepalli, Kolar and Narsapur and the aided Schools at Chikballapur and Siddlaghatta made good progress.

111. Lambani Schools.- There were 11 Lambani Schools as in the previous year--2 in the Tumkur District, and 9 in the Shimoga District. Their total strength was 306 pupils of whom 25 were girls. All these schools were Departmental Schools and their progress was fair.

The education of the panchamas and other backward classes is likely to show considerable progress in the future, considering that the attitude of the better classes of the Hindu Community has undergone a change and has become one of philanthropic interest instead of cold neglect. It is also found that these unfortunate people have awakened to a sense of their own degradation and in many places have taken the initiative in seeking assistance for the amelioration of their condition.

CHAPTER XII -- VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

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112. Village Indigenous Schools.- These schools do not conform to Departmental standards, nor are they subject to Departmental supervision or inspection. The number of such schools ~~are~~ is fluctuating and their statistics are furnished by Deputy Commissioners. On the 30th June there were 1,859 schools as against 2,133 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these schools 5 were of the advanced grade teaching Sanskrit, 2 were elementary schools teaching the Koran, 1,684 taught English or a Vernacular and 168 were other schools. The total strength of these schools was 26,825, of whom 1,244 were girls. The largest number belonged to the Hindu community and learnt Kannada. The statistics of these schools will be found in Appendices B. (27), (28) and(29).

These schools though not in an efficient condition according to departmental standards still are fulfilling a useful function in as much as they disseminate a knowledge of the three R's even if they did nothing else. Obviously, it is not possible to have at once as many schools according to departmental standards either aided or Government, as the general needs of the country require. The requisite number of teachers possessing the required qualifications cannot all be found at once, nor is it possible to find in one year the necessary funds. In these circumstances these Indigenous schools serve a useful purpose and prepare the ground for their conversion, when the time comes, into schools of a higher type. A systematic attempt will be made this year to bring all the

the existing schools under the departmental supervision and to encourage the opening of more of such schools and with this object monthly grants have been substituted for yearly grants which used to be the rule hitherto.

CHAPTER XIII -- BOOKS.

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113. The Text-Book Committee.- The annual meeting of the Text-Book Committee was held on the 5th of December 1914 when the question of using the same text book in one and the same class throughout the State came up for discussion and it was resolved that no changes should be made in the books prescribed from year to year unless new books of superior merit be forthcoming.

Work done during the year.- The Kannada Sub-Committee met twice and selected poetical extracts for Kannada Readers III and IV. The Sanskrit and Hindustani Sub-Committees selected Text-Books for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations of 1917. The revision of Vachakabodhini, Kannada Reader No.II, Balikagita Muktakalapa and Kannada Manual of Hygiene which was entrusted to competent scholars was completed during the year. Manuscripts of new books in Kannada on needle-work, Domestic Science, Commercial Geography, School-gardening, Physics and Chemistry were received during the year and of these the manuscripts on Domestic Science and Commercial Geography were sent to the Press. The printing of the Kannada Translation of - - - Morisson's Junior Geography and the writing of a set of Anglo-Kannada Translation books were nearing completion. Besides these, the ~~xxx~~ writing of new books in Kannada on the lines of Ritchie's manual for teachers, the Childhood of the World and the Biography of Booker Washington was entrusted to competent men.

Books reviewed and patronized.- 185 publications were received for patronage and reviewed. The following were patronized:- Kannada Grammar in English by H. Spencer, Study of Sanskrit by Mahabhagavatar, Jantu Sastra by K.Sitaramaiya,

Sanskrit Ramayana in Telugu Characters, Specimens of old Sanskrit poetry, The English ~~&~~ Translation of ~~Sushrutas~~ Sushruta ~~Sushenta~~ Samhita, Volumes I and II, Malacharitra, Natakam, by Aiya Sastry, Life and Life work ~~by~~ of J.N. Tata by D.E. Wacha, Nabha, Part I by Tirumalamma and Rajaramamohana Rayara Charitre by K. Ramaswami Iyengar.

Departmental Publications.- Revised editions of the books noted below were published during the year.-

1. A Manual of Hygiene
2. Brief History of Mysore
3. Hosakannada Vyakarana
4. Amarakosha, ~~Kannada~~ Kanda I.
5. Ganitakalanidhi
6. Pakasastra
7. Kalyanagitavali
8. Arithmetical Tables
9. Dharmabodhe
10. The Text Book of Agriculture
11. Kannada Reader No.I.
12. Balabodhe Part I
13. Balabodhe, Part II

and 14. Sabdadarsa.

The books in the Press were.-

1. Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1917
2. Kannada Reader No.II
3. Sanskrit Sabdavali
4. Sanskrit Balabodhini

and 5. Departmental copy books Nos.3 ~~and~~ to 6.

114. The Kannada Translator.- The Kannada Translator was given the help of an Assistant to examine proofs of books in printing and to review or edit Sanskrit books.

Proofs

Proofs of 14 Departmental Publications were passed through the press, and 50 books received for patronage were reviewed during the year. The Quarterly Catalogues of books and periodicals registered in the State were revised and annotated by the Translator and a short review and analysis of 117 registered publications was also prepared.

115. The Educational Library and Museum.- (a) The Educational Library.- 387 volumes were added to the Library, bringing up the total to 8329. The additions comprised as usual of books relating to Principles of Education and Child Psychology, History and Biography, Technical Education and books of General Educational interest. Of these last mentioned, some publications on the "Montessori System of Education", publications of "T.C. and E.C. Jacks' People's Books Series", "Home University Library Series", "Sri Sankaracharya's Works--volumes I to XX", "Hand-work in Schools, -- Volumes I to VI", "Political and Literary Essays--Volumes I and II by the Earl of Cromer", "Autobiography of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore" and "The History of the Nations, Volumes I and II" are worth mentioning. 660 volumes were lent out to school masters and others during the year.

(b) The Educational Museum.- The number of visitors to the Museum increased from 1,081 to 1,341, of whom 792 were private gentlemen, 419 students, 100 Educational Officers and 30 ladies. Some of the visitors were Educational officers from the British Provinces, who took a keen interest in studying the models. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the Exhibitions held at Mysore, Bangalore, Dodballapur, Bowringpete and Settihalli in Channapatna Taluk.

116. The Oriental Library, Mysore.- 435 printed works in Sanskrit, Kannada and English and 29 Manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada were added to the stock, so that on the 30th of

of June 1915 there were 10,240 printed works and 8,565 manuscript volumes in stock at the Library. The Curator represents that on account of the difficulty of securing competent and willing agents to work for the Library in the search for and collection of Sanskrit manuscripts as well as the inconvenience of meeting immediate demands for payment of the few willing agents, he was not able to secure many old manuscripts during the year. I regret, however, to state that I do not agree with the views of the Curator. It is to be hoped that earnest and systematic efforts will be made in the present year to develop the growth of the Library. The only additions made consisted of transcriptions in Devanagari and Kannada of old and decaying single copies of manuscripts already existing in the Library which are written in Grantha and other characters and consequently cannot be easily read by people in these parts. 1,376 pages of 9 works, viz., Tatparya Chandrika, Index to second and third volumes, Kannada Mahabharata---Sabhaparva and Aranya Parva, Smriti Chandrika, Bhatta Dipika,-4th volume, Alankara Manihara, Goutama Dharma Sutra and the Lower Secondary Sanskrit Text were printed during the year. The publication of a revised catalogue of English works should have been taken up which however has not yet been done, nor are the supplemental catalogues of other printed works ready. During the year under report 1,540 manuscript and printed books were consulted by visitors to the Library and 402 works and 45 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study at home.

A scheme for the reorganization of the Oriental Library providing for original Research work and for the more systematic publication of Sanskrit and Kannada works is before Government.

117. The Government Central Book Depot.- On the 30th June 1915, the value of stock in the Central Book Depot was Rs.1,35,753-7-9 and that in the Branch Depots Rs.10,812-10-8 the total stock in all the Depots taken together being Rs.1,46,566-2-5 as against Rs.1,20,258-8-10 in the previous year. The value of books and maps added to stock during the year was Rs.80,276-13-9 and that issued to Branch Depot keepers for sale amounted to Rs.26,168-0-9. The total sales in all the Depots amounted to Rs.47,491-15-8 as against Rs.47,241-1-10 in the previous year. The total remittance to the treasuries during the year was Rs.43,536-10-0 as against Rs.43,765-7-2 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,992-7-8 was allowed to Branch Depot-keepers and purchasers in the shape of commission and books valued at Rs.6,440-2-6 were supplied gratis to Government Offices and Schools. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., published and supplied Departmental Readers of the value of Rs.16,428-9-0, the amount of Royalty realized on their sales being Rs.3,285-11-3. The cost of establishment charges of the Central Book Depot amounted to Rs.5,064-4-7. The increase in the number of schools through out the State added considerably to the work of the Depot in the shape of supplying furniture, books and other articles of school use.

118. Encouragement of Authors.- The annual allotment provided in the budget for the encouragement of authors is Rs.4,000. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs.2,657-15-0 was spent during the year on the purchase of books and journals received for patronage as against Rs.3,778-12-0 spent in the previous year. A statement of the books and journals purchased is given in Appendix B. (30).

CHAPTER XIV -- MISCELLANEOUS.

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119. Sloyd Classes.- (a) Wood Sloyd.- The number of Wood Sloyd Centres increased from 9 to 10, a new centre duly equipped being opened in connection with the Chikballapur High School. Of these 10, 6 were in the Bangalore Circle and 4 in the Mysore Circle. The total number of pupils in all these classes on the 30th of June 1915 was 1,207, of whom 727 were in the Bangalore Circle and 480 in the Mysore Circle.

Bangalore Circle.-- Of the 727 pupils in this Circle there were 341 at Bangalore, 93 at Chitaldrug, 39 at Channapatna, 97 at Kolar, 64 in Chikballapur and 93 in Shimoga. In Chitaldrug and Kolar centres boys of the II and III Forms were given sloyd instruction along with High school students, while in the other centres only the High school students received training. The work in all these centres is reported to be satisfactory. The work of the boys grew in neatness and orderliness. Want of accommodation was keenly felt at Bangalore, Channapatna and Chikballapur and the construction of separate sloyd halls is urged. In Bangalore especially owing to the large number of students in the IV and V Forms, it was not found possible to give lessons in sloyd to all the boys of these classes. The number of workbenches at Channapatna is also proposed to be increased from 10 to 20. The necessary tools and furniture were supplied to all the centres. Two graduate teachers of the Department underwent sloyd training in the Bangalore centre. An additional instructor was also appointed for this centre. Some of the sloyd models of Bangalore were sent to the

Industrial

Industrial Exhibition held in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, as well as to the Kolar District Exhibition held at Bowringpet. The acting Sloyd Supervisor also conducted Demonstration classes in connection with the Parents' Day Celebrations held at Dodballapur.

Of the 4 Centres in the Mysore Circle, Mysore had 89 pupils, Tumkur 117, Chikmagalur 128 and Hassan 146. It may be remarked that in Mysore the classes were not fully formed till February and March, when the strength was 232. The work done in all the centres was satisfactory. The Supervisor remarks that Sloyd has awakened in several boys a special aptitude for drawings and that the models and drawings prepared by some of them showed a high degree of accuracy and neatness. Two teachers --one from the Poribandar State in Northern India and another from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore underwent Sloyd training in the Mysore Centre. Sloyd models were, as usual, exhibited at the last Dasara Exhibition and a bronze medal was awarded to the Sloyd Training School, Mysore. The Sloyd Supervisors and Instructors worked with energy and zeal.

(b) Paper Sloyd.- There were 48 Paper Sloyd Centres during the year, of which 27 were in the Bangalore Circle and 21 in the Mysore Circle. The total number of boys trained in all these centres was 4,693 as against 3,887 in the previous year. Instruction in card-board work and paper-folding was regularly given. With the exception of Devanhalli, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Tarikere, Belur and Tumkur where work was disturbed by plague, the other centres made good progress during the year.

120. Vacation Classes.- Vacation classes were held during the last Summer Recess in two centres, --Bangalore and Mysore. Arrangements were made for the training of 60

teachers

teachers at each Centre and 116 teachers actually attended and underwent training. The classes were held from 15th April to 31st May and the subjects taught were the following:-

(a) Lectures in Arithmetic and Geography, Observation Lessons and Narration of stories.

(b) Art work in Black-board exercises in Object-Drawing, Brush-work and Clay-modelling

(c) Hand-work.- Card-board work and Paper-folding.

(d) Drill

(e) Games and Songs.

Lectures on Ambulance were also arranged through the kind help of the Ambulance Association.

121. Medical Inspection of Schools.- The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,306 as against 2,279 in the previous year. Arranged according to districts, 579 pupils were treated in the Bangalore District, 146 in Kolar, 572 in Tumkur, 162 in Mysore, 188 in Hassan, 174 in Shimoga, 323 in Chitaldrug and 162 in Kadur ~~Dn~~ Districts. Several visits are also reported to have been paid to schools by Medical Officers

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Education.

TNR.

113

127/2

ISSUE & SUBMIT
FOR FURTHER ACTION

G.R.S. 26]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

Date of issue 11. 11. 1915.

Signed by Sri. K. Subba Rao.

200 copies of the Report with general tables and appendices in one volume.

100 Copies of the Report and general tables I to VIII in one vol.

100 Copies of the appendices A, to A_2 and B, to B_{33} in one volume as a Supplement.

Section Edn
File No. S-2-15
Serial No. 6.

No. 2043/Edn 2.

To The Supt. Govt. Press. Bangalore

Has the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914-15 with general tables I to VIII and to request that 300 copies thereof may be printed, 50 copies of the full report in

over.

15/10/11.

one volume being sent to this office and the rest to the L.G. of Eon. in Impore.

2. Two clean proofs of the Report and the statements may be sent to the L.G. of Eon. for approval.

3. The views of the Govt. may be awaited before binding the copies of the Report.

4. Appendices A, & A2 and B, to B 33 will follow.

By order

List of enclosures.

Asst. Secy. Govt

9/11

Copied by

Examined by

GPE—20,000—14-2-14

C114 129

G.R.S. 26]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 1620

Section Eco
File No. 52-15
Serial No. 7.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

No. 2188/Eco 2.

Date of issue 15-11-15

Signed by Sri K. Subba Rao

To The Supt: Govt: Press.

With refce. to para 4. ~~of~~ ~~continuation~~ of this office docket No. 2043 dated 11.11.'15 has the honour to forward herewith the marginally noted appendices to the Report on Public Instn. for the year 1914-15.

By order
4/12/11
For Dy. Secy.

* Appendices A1 & A2 and B11 to B33.

over.

4/12/11

8/3. (9) 115 130

Proceedings of the Government of H.H.
he Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914-15 submitted by the Inspector General of Education in Mysore with his letter No.8028/310 dated the 1st November 1915.

****

Order thereon No. 4712-60/Ed 52-15

Dated Bangalore, 14 March 1916.

1. General Statistics.

There was an increase of 1003 in the total number of public and private institutions which now stands at 6137. Their strength rose from 1,87,730 to 2,17,997. Of the school-going population 1,80,115 were boys and 37,882 girls as against 154,319 boys and 33,411 girls in the preceding year. It is stated that the attendance was much affected by outbreaks of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera.

2. The number of private indigenous institutions fell from 2133 to 1819. The figures have ~~been always~~ been fluctuating and ~~under the new system of~~

these schools are being gradually replaced by village grant-in-aid schools under the new scheme.

3. According to area and density of population there was one school for every 4.8 square miles and for every 930 inhabitants, the corresponding proportions for the previous year being 4.8 square miles and 1,111 persons.

4. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of school-going age was 41.7 and 8.9 respectively as against 35.7 and 7.9 in the previous year. Compared with the total population of the State, the percentages were 6.3 and 1.4 respectively as against 5.4 and 1.2 in 1913-14.

~~10.9 and 3.0 respectively in the previous year.~~

II. Collegiate Education.

5. Honours courses were instituted in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College and the colleges were provided with the necessary staff and equipment. The Central College was affiliated in group iii - History of the Intermediate course.

6. The number on the rolls of the three colleges increased from 570 to 739. Of this number 17 were girls 4 of them being Europeans, 2 Native Christians, 9 Brahmins and 2 other Hindus.

7. In the B.A. Examination 23 candidates passed both the branches from the Central College and 18 from the Maharaja's College. In the Intermediate Examination 49 were successful, with 12 in the first class from the Central College and 34 with 4 in the first class from the Maharaja's College.

8. Owing to the increase in the number of students in the Maharaja's College, two buildings were rented for additional hostel accommodation.

9. The total number of pupils in the Maharani's College, was 200 of whom 7 were in the Intermediate class.

One girl passed the Intermediate examination out of 4 sent up.

III. Secondary Education for boys.

10. The number of Secondary Schools for boys increased by 12 i.e., from 245 to 257. 14 were English High Schools - the same as last year - 3 Kannada High Schools as against 2 in the previous year and 161 English and 79 Vernacular Middle Schools as against 147 and 82 respectively in the previous year. The total number of pupils attending secondary schools is 22,964 against 21,120, (the correct figure for the previous year). The increase therefore in the number of boys in the secondary stage during the year was only 1,844 as against 3,757 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in the ~~primary~~ secondary stage to those who are in the ~~secondary~~ primary stage is only 18. The rate of increase is very slight and emphasizes the need for special efforts to induce a larger number of pupils in the primary stage to continue their education on the part of the Education Department and all District Taluk and Villege Progess Committees.

11. 687 candidates appeared at the public examination held in connection with the award of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, of whom 156 were found eligible for both the college course and public service, and 101 for the latter only. The formula prescribed by the University of Madras was adopted as the standard for admission into college classes, but was not found suitable. This formula has since been withdrawn by the University.

12. 9 candidates went up for the matriculation examination of the Madras University from 4 aided schools of whom 5 passed.

IV. Primary education for boys.

13. In the Department of Primary Education the progress has been on the whole satisfactory. The number of public Primary Schools increased by 1184 (from 2,272 to 3,456) and the

Number of boys by 29,021 (from 93,972 to 1,22,993). Including the private indigenous schools, the percentage of boys in the primary stage to the total male population of school-age was 35.67 as against 29.83 in the previous year. 1,100 aided primary schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs.84,000 were started during the year, the Government contribution varying from Rs.5 to Rs.7 per month for each institution. Sanction ~~of Government~~ was accorded at the end of the year to the starting of 100 Adult Schools, and 130 Village Elementary Schools at an annual cost of Rs.16,800 and Rs.26,000 respectively.

14. A scheme for the introduction of Compulsory Education in 15 selected centres was sanctioned, and preliminary work was done.

Night Schools.

15. These schools are intended for labourers and artizans who cannot attend day-schools. Their number rose from 110 to 254 of which 142 were aided and 112 unaided. The Inspector General of Education is requested to furnish a statement in future of the number of adults under instruction

the classes from which they are drawn and to state what facilities are provided for giving them ~~for~~ vocational training.

Aided Schools

16. Aided Village Indigenous day schools registered for inspection and aid increased from 206 to 389 with a total strength of 9,340. The system of annual grants to these institutions was changed into monthly ones to ensure their stability and to obviate hardship to the teachers.

17. The rate of contribution from the people was reduced from 2/3 to ½ as a means of encouraging the study of English in Rural areas.

18. The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme was extended to the employees of aided schools.

Public support.

19. There was increased co-operation on the part of the public in the expansion of education. The majority of the village school committees are reported to have continued to take much active interest in the affairs of the schools and to have made praiseworthy efforts in enlisting private enterprize in the construction and repairs of school houses, in the selection of sites, and in the collection of voluntary contributions.

V. Education of girls.

20. A scheme for the improvement of

Female education in Collegiate and Secondary grades was sanctioned early in the year. The number of public schools for girls increased by 78, (from 397 to 475), and the number of girls under instruction by 4,471 (from 33,411 to 37,882).

21. One lady student passed the B.A. Degree Examination taking History as her optional subject and another who, after passing her B.A. in History and Economics from the Maharaja's College continued her studies for the B.A. Honours Degree in the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College, Madras, obtained a Pass Degree. A third student who studied for the B.A. Degree Examination in the Presidency College, Madras, passed the History Branch of that examination. One other student of the Maharani's College passed the Intermediate Examination in Group iii (History and Logic) and three others were successful at the Pandit's Examination.

22. Of the 8 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, two were declared eligible for the college course and four for public service. 24 girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination (9 bringing up English only) and 76 the Vernacular Lower Secondary.

23. The Boards of visitors of Government girls' schools whose functions were purely advisory were replaced by more efficient committees of management with additional powers and privileges.

24. Two girls' schools have been raised to the status of Kannada High Schools by the addition of Upper Secondary Classes. English Lower Secondary classes were added to certain important girls' schools and provision for English instruction was made in almost all the girls' schools in District Head Quarters. Arrangements have also been made for teaching the elements of industrial and domestic arts in these schools.

25. The name of the Widows' Home in Mysore was changed to the Women's Home, and it was placed under the supervision of the Managing Committee of the Maharani's College.

VI. Education of Mahomedans.

26. The number of Mahomedan Schools increased by 60 (from 393 to 453 and the total number of Mahomedan pupils in the State in all institutions increased by 2411 (from 24,979 to 27,390), 20,615 were boys and 6,775 girls.

27. The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the Mahomedan male and female population

of school-age respectively were 89.4 and 32.7 as against 80.4 and 31.2 of the previous year.

~~32~~ 38. The number of students in English Arts Colleges rose from 17 to 24, in the High Schools for boys from 227 to 251, in the middle schools from 2,256 (6290) to 2,287 (6294) and in the Primary Schools from 11,091 to 12,642.

~~33~~ 39. The attention of the leaders of the Mahomedan community should be drawn ~~frequently~~ by the Inspector General of Education to the comparatively low number of boys in the higher classes in spite of the liberal provision for special scholarships, freeships and half-freeships.

VII. Education of backward classes.

~~34~~ 40. The number of schools for Holeyas, Madigas, Waddas and Korachars, increased by 29 (from 174 to 203) and the strength by 1,692 (from 4,521 to 6,213) of whom 790 were girls. The central Panchama Boarding School at Mysore continues to do very useful work. 12 candidates appeared from this school for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of whom 10 passed, one taking a first class. Provision was made for teaching drawing, kindergarten and gardening and instruction was also given to the students in

weaving, tanning and leather-stiching in the Industrial Section. Some of the industrial and educational exhibits of the school won prizes at the Dasara Exhibition of 1914. Of the schools for depressed classes in the Mysore City no less than 13 were maintained by the Hindu Depressed Classes Education Mission.

31 ~~33~~. The attitude of the better classes of the Hindu community towards the education of the Panchamas and other backward classes is reported to be one of sympathy and cordiality. ~~and they evince considerable interest in it.~~

VIII. Normal Instruction.

32 ~~34~~. During the year two schools were added to the number of normal schools for masters bringing their total to five, the number for the training of school mistresses remaining the same as in the year previous, namely, 2. The strength of the normal institutions for masters was 264 as against 99 in the previous year and that of the normal institutions for mistresses was 42 as against 21. The Training College at Mysore did good work, and 4 graduates obtained certificates.

33 ~~35~~ ~~37~~.

Vacation classes.

These classes were held during the last summer recess at Bangalore

and Mysore and 116 teachers in all underwent training.

IX. Technical Education.

34. There were 27 Industrial schools of which 2 were Government, 22 aided and 3 unaided, with a total strength of 1,356 of whom 104 were girls. The Industries and Crafts section, the Arts section, and the work-shop in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, were in full working order.

35. The Industrial school at Channapatna which had been temporarily placed under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce was retransferred to the Education Department during the latter part of the year. ~~and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition~~. The condition of the industrial schools at Sagar, H-Narsipur, Chiknaikanahalli, Doddaballapur and Molakalmuru was not satisfactory, ~~due to various causes~~. Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a separate industrial school at each District Head Quarter and for improving generally the condition of all mofussil industrial schools.

36. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, to which the Shekdari class is attached did satisfactory work during

the year. The course of studies in the Engineering school has been revised with a view to enhance the usefulness of the institution.

37. The Mechanical Engineering school, Bangalore, entered on the second year of its existence and has become a useful and efficient institution. The total number of students was 120 as against 42 in 1913-14. To the existing classes the following were added:

(a) a class for the training of teachers for industrial schools, (b) a Permanent Way Inspectors' class (c) a telegraphic signallers' and traffic class and (d) a class for the training of men in motor driving.

For the convenience of men engaged in professional or other work during the day-time evening classes were opened for teaching technical drawing, electrical wiring and motor mechanics.

38. The number of Commercial schools in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 4, of which two were Government institutions, and two aided.

39. The difficulty of finding suitable teachers for commercial schools is being gradually overcome. Besides the two trained graduates who were

placed in charge of the Commercial Schools at Bangalore and Mysore, 2 teachers were under training in Bombay in higher commercial subjects.

40. The total number of pupils undergoing commercial instruction increased from 193 to 361. The strength of the Government Commercial school, Bangalore, increased from 88 to 171 during the year, and there were 2 graduates, 56 under graduates, and the rest of lower qualifications, attending the school. The Intermediate grade examination in commercial subjects was introduced during the year.

41. The classes in Book-keeping and Factory accounts, and those in Banking and Political Economy, as also the system of popular lectures inaugurated, will, it is hoped, be freely taken advantage of by those for whom they are intended. For the benefit of merchants and other business men, the commercial classes for the teaching of indigenous system of accounts were located in the business quarters of the city, and it is reported that these classes are very popular and are often attended by merchants and other business men.

Manual Instruction.

42. The scheme for Manual Instruction continued to make good progress. The number of wood-sloyed centres

increased from 9 to 10 and their total strength was 1,207. The paper sloyd centres increased by one, viz. from 47 to 48 and the number of pupils from 3,887 to 4,693. Besides the above there were 42 40 centres for the introduction of Elementary, Industrial or vocational courses as part of the secondary school curriculum.

(in the School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind.)

43 ~~42~~. There were 44 pupils and the progress made by them was satisfactory.

X. Expenditure.

46 ~~45~~. The total expenditure amounted to Rs.23,07,289 or Rs.1,82,429 more than the previous year. Of this total Rs.15,45,235 or Rs.66.9 per cent formed the direct expenditure by the State on Education, the amounts spent on Collegiate, Secondary and Primary Education of boys and girls being respectively Rs.2,12,054, Rs.6,32,805 and Rs.4,80,845.

School Buildings.

43 ~~49~~. A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was made by Government for the construction of village school buildings out of which a sum of Rs.1,17,167 was transferred to the Public Works Department towards the cost of 83 incomplete works of the previous years

and 23 fresh ones undertaken during the year. Contributions to the extent of Rs.5,162 were received from the people for village school buildings besides 57 private buildings given as gift, ~~to them in favour of the Education Department.~~

46 ~~48~~ ~~50~~. Orders were passed for the provision of Rs.2 lakhs every year for a period of ~~5~~ 6 years in the D. P. W. Budget for the construction of suitable buildings for colleges and schools other than village schools, for which latter separate provision was made in the budget.

47 ~~49~~ ~~51~~. The pay and prospects of all grades of Departmental officers were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs.1,89,834.

XI. Miscellaneous.

Foreign scholarships.

48 ~~52~~ ~~52~~.

A general scheme for the grant of Foreign scholarships including the Damodar Doss Scholarship was sanctioned during the year, and a special committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. 11 scholarships were awarded and made tenable in England or America for the study of the following subjects, viz. Paper manufacture, Banking, Systems of Education, Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Actuarial Science. Four of these

were Government scholarships, 2 Damodar Doss scholarships and 5 Loan scholarships and it is reported that all except two loan scholarships have been availed of. A special scholarship was also awarded for the study of architecture in Bombay.

Medical Inspection of schools.

49. The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,306 as against 2,279 in the previous year. Medical officers are stated to have paid several visits to schools. A scheme for a more thorough and systematic medical examination of pupils is under the consideration of Government.

Sanskrit Education.

50. A special committee was appointed to report on the measures necessary for the further development of sanskrit Education. 12 passed the Vidwath Examinations from the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Melkote.

XII. Controlling agencies.

51. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A. continued to hold the office of the Inspector General of Education during the year. A special Assistant was appointed to help him in the work of the expansion of primary education,

in place of the Deputy Inspector General of Education who was appointed full-time Secretary of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference.

(new subject) 52. The number of schools that remained uninspected at the end of the year was large and the omission is said to be partly due to the increased ~~activity~~ work which devolved on the inspectorate in connection with the opening of a large number of additional aided and Government schools. The Inspector General of Education also states that the majority of the reports of the inspecting officers contain only the usual tabulated figures with a few remarks of a general nature and that they should contain some reference to such subjects as "the educational wants of the different places visited, the co-operation of the people, the causes of disproportion in the number of children under education belonging to the various communities as well as of children attending the several school-classes, the defects of the teaching staff etc.". Government will be glad if the Inspector General of Education will devote some special attention during the current year to improving the work of the inspectorate, and as the staff has been recently strengthened they trust that he will make efficient arrangements for a thorough inspection of the schools in future.

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53. Government will be glad if in future reports a paragraph is added as regards the extent to which the Inspector General of Education and his subordinates have been able to co-operate with the work of the Economic Conference. and have also received help from other depts. in giving effect to sanctioned schemes

54. Government are pleased to note that notwithstanding the enormous demands made upon their capacity for organization and initiative in connection with the numerous schemes inaugurated during the year for the expansion of education throughout the State, the Inspector General and his staff have been able to cope satisfactorily with the new conditions. The thanks of Government are due to Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao M.A., for the high level of efficiency which the Department has reached under his direction.

In conclusion

Signed & Appl

Offg. Secretary to Government,
Deptts. of Edn. & Agril.
27/1/48

To

The Inspector General of Education
The Revenue Commr. in Mysore.
The Dy. Commrs. of Districts.
The Heads of other Departments.

V.N.

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Diary No. of letter replied to 1620

No. 5766/Edn

General and Revenue Secretariat

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Date of issue 8-4-16.

Signed by Sri K. Subba Rao

To

The Supdt, Govt Press.

Sir,

In returning herewith the revised proof of G.O. No. 4712-60 Edn 52-15-9 of the 14th March 1916, reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914-15, I am directed to invite reference to this Office No. 2043 Edn 52-15-6 of the 11th Nov. 1915, and to request that ~~300~~ instead of 300 copies, 350 copies of the full Report with the review may be printed, and 100 copies thereof forwarded to this Office, the rest being sent to the Dy. of Edn.

I have &c,

over.

SUBJECT.

For Secretary to Govt
Edn Dept